

THE TIMES

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THE TIMES

Tomorrow

Nuclear
Ireland's bishops confer on nuclear weapons

test
England versus New Zealand. John Woodcock reports on the first day of the second Test

Box
Clare Dyer examines the traumas facing children in the witness box

of dates
Peter Nichols looks at the dilemma facing Italians trying to establish Mussolini's date of birth

You man
Capital punishment and MP's pay: a full list of how every MP voted in all the divisions

In Havana
Central America: an illustrated guide to what is happening in President Reagan's backyard

Reagan fails to silence critics

President Reagan's televised statement that the United States is not heading for a Vietnam situation in Central America has failed to satisfy Democratic critics of his policies. They say he should call off the forthcoming armed forces manoeuvres in the region page 6

Laker move

The Laker Airways' liquidator is likely to apply to the Lords for leave to appeal against a ruling preventing an anti-trust action against British Airways and British Caledonian. Page 2

Nudist centres

The Greek Government has tabled a bill which would allow the establishment of nudist centres in secluded hotels and camping sites. The bill is opposed by the Orthodox Church. Page 6

Rail threat

Union leaders are threatening industrial action on the railways unless British Rail drops a plan to close three workshops with the loss of 3,000 jobs

Shipyard loss

British Shipbuilders announced a loss for 1982-83 of £128m and confirmed that 9,000 jobs would be cut over two years as part of a package of emergency measures. Page 2

Arabs protest

Four Arab students were injured as angry Palestinians staged a series of demonstrations throughout the occupied West Bank in protest against the attack on Herbron University when three students were killed. Page 6

Pits to close

Mr Ian MacGregor will introduce a programme for closing unprofitable pits shortly after he takes over as chairman on September 1. The National Coal Board confirmed. Page 15

Pershing fails

A Pershing 2 missile exploded 70 seconds after being launched on a test flight from Cape Canaveral. Pershings are due to be based in West Germany. Senate supports MX. Page 7

Midland double

Midland Bank launched a £155m rights issue at the same time as reporting a 43 per cent increase in pretax profits for the first six months of the year. Page 15

Piggott ban

Lester Piggott was suspended for five days by the stewards at Goodwood for careless riding on Vacarme in the Richmond Stakes. The ban is from August 5. Page 22

Leader page 13

Letters on Fairness for all, from Mr H. Hodgkinson, and Mr F. Benyon; Labour's future, from Mr D. Freedman; Engineering Council, from Dr K. Miller; Engineering articles; Government's end of term; gas prices; frozen fish. Features, pages 10 and 12

London Transport: in line for another failure; Jaruzelski's real test: When is a cut not a cut? Spectrum: Profile of Bettino Craxi. Books, page 11

John Russell Taylor reviews Sir Roy Strong's book on Elizabethan miniatures; Michael Ratcliffe assesses Hermann Broch's *The Death of Virgil* and Glynn Daniel looks at the history of Stomachene. Obituary, page 14

Dr R. Gibson

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Stock Exchange reforms may end legal action

By Philip Robinson and Jonathan Clare

The Government yesterday said it would call off the legal action against the Stock Exchange in return for reforms which will alter the way stocks and shares are bought and sold in Britain.

The moves will incense the powerful financial institutions in the City which invest millions through the Stock Exchange every year. One leading institution said the reforms go no further than those recommended by Sir Harold Wilson in his report on the City two years ago.

The Government's action comes after four years of legal preparation, costing £3m in fees. It is a turnaround on the Government's policy, justified partly by an EEC directive. This will mean some other parts of the Exchange's rule book could be changed to be incorporated in new laws.

The Opposition will demand a full debate on the matter when the House resumes in October. Yesterday, Mr Ian Wrigglesworth, SDP MP for Stockton South, Cleveland, said: "The out-of-court settlement between the Stock Exchange and the Government makes mockery of the Tories' advocacy of greater competition."

Mr Peter Archer, Labour MP for Warley West in the West Midlands, slammed the concessions offered by the Stock Exchange as "cosmetic and minuscule".

Their proposals came after years of "shutting the door to

change, opposing the Office of Fair Trading, and resisting court proceedings".

"The Government has sold out to its City friends who are helping them to sell off public assets at knock-down prices", he said.

The Stock Exchange proposes to phase out minimum charges for buying and selling shares over three years, to allow non-Exchange members to sit on its ruling council; to establish an appeal body which will listen to those whose membership has been rejected; and to allow non-Exchange members to serve as directors on Stock Exchange firms, providing members remain in the majority.

Minimum charges will be phased out by 1986. This will lead to cheaper rates for big deals in Government stocks but the small investor may find his dealings more expensive in the short term.

The membership changes will come in over the next two months and will need a vote from all Stock Exchange members.

All changes are now being made under the eye of the Bank of England and the Department of Trade and Industry. Officials hinted yesterday that both bodies are likely to get more involved with the Stock Exchange rules.

Institutional investors argue that the Restrictive Practices Court is designed to protect consumers and the case should have gone ahead.

City Editor, page 15
A timid step, page 19

Sir Gordon Borrie, the OFT director-general, is expected to make a statement afterwards. The OFT has said nothing publicly so far. Privately, it is angered and puzzled by the Government's change of heart after years of preparing the case.

It is still unclear whether the Government will attempt to exempt the Stock Exchange by making a Parliamentary Order or by passing a special Bill. Officials will decide during the recess which would be most appropriate.

Sir Nicholas Goodison, the Stock Exchange chairman, welcomed the Secretary of State's proposals last night, but said he could not comment further.

Professor Jim Gower, company adviser on company law to the Department of Trade and Industry, who is reviewing what protection Britain offers to its investors, said: "Providing this is the first and not the last step, it is in the right direction."

However, the big institutions such as insurance companies are furious that the Government is allowing the Stock Exchange to phase out minimum commissions over three years.

Institutional investors argue that the Restrictive Practices Court is designed to protect consumers and the case should have gone ahead.

The Stock Exchange will apply for an adjournment of the Restrictive Practices case today. It is likely that the OFT will argue against such a delay.

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change, opposing the Office of Fair Trading, and resisting court proceedings".

Following up the explosion last February of the five leading members of Militant, Labour's national executive committee, instructed the party at all levels to deny the Trotskyist organization any facilities.

The aim is to stop the Militant newspaper being sold at party meetings to prevent the organization using party premises; its supporters being invited to speak at party meetings, and collections at party gatherings.

Militant will be denied facilities at the party conference and constituency parties will be told not to place orders with the Cambridge Heath Press, which prints Militant.

The company welcomed the TUC General Council's decision formally to "advise" the craft print union to accept the NEC's offer to accept the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas) mediator's recommendations, but added: "Trade union procedures do not readily lend themselves to the speedy solution which this strike demands.

"In these circumstances we are forced to conclude that normal negotiating procedures have been exhausted and that there is no acceptable basis on which we can resume talks with the NGA."

Mr Alan Hare, chairman of the FT, has written to general secretaries of all the unions involved in producing the paper, which has been off the streets since June 1, asking for their support in a publishing initiative designed to bypass the NGA.

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Mr Hare went on: "We have found other ways of restarting the newspaper. One way of doing this is for the unions - other than the NGA - to cooperate with us in producing the paper, starting with the international edition in Frankfurt to be followed later by the restart of production in Bracken House."

The FT chairman has written to these unions - chiefly Sogat, the National Union of Journalists, the electricians' union EPTU and the engineering union AUEW - inviting their general secretaries to a meeting "to discuss this alternative."

Mr Dennis Skinner said last night that the right-wing had not learned any lessons. They had thought wrongly that

general secretary, to end for an experimental period the practice of giving official press briefings after meetings. The left had opposed the move, saying that one press conference would be succeeded by a series of them with the individual members giving their own private accounts.

Mr Peter Archer, editor of *Aliant*, said last night that the NEC action proved the party was carrying out a witch-hunt, but it would not work. "The paper will continue to be sold and will double and treble sales as a result of this action."

Continued on back page, col 4

Oil fraud costs EEC £85m a year

From Ian Murray
Brussels

A large-scale Italian olive oil fraud is costing the EEC about £85m a year, according to a confidential and detailed report prepared for the European Commission.

The Commission's investigators found that exact figures were impossible to determine but the report suggests that fraud on a huge scale has been going on for at least the past 10 years and it could, therefore, have already cost the Community a sum equivalent to half its present annual budget. The estimate of £85m for last year alone compares with the £56m of agreed British rebate, which has just been cut out of the 1983 budget.

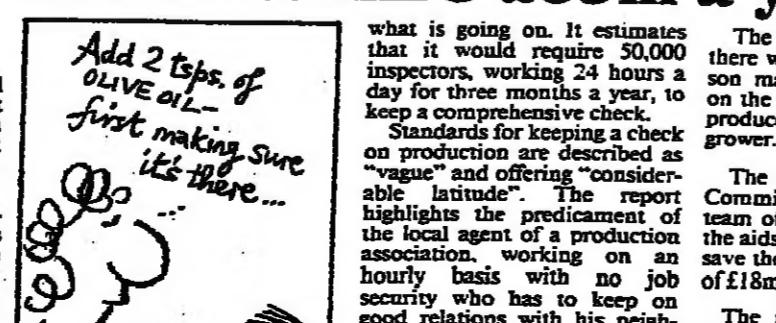
The fraud is carried out by the simple expedient of creating "paper oil" - which exists only on paper - and then obtaining

what is going on. It estimates that it would require 50,000 inspectors, working 24 hours a day for three months a year, to keep a comprehensive check.

Standards for keeping a check on production are described as "vague" and offering "considerable latitude". The report highlights the predicament of the local agent of a production association, working on an hourly basis with no job security who has to keep on good relations with his neighbours and who can thus be put under intense pressure to send in wrong reports.

It also undermines the way in which political and trade union bodies employ people close to them in order to draw up returns.

The report shows how difficult political groups which run producer organizations means that growers join the body which pay out quickest after the fewest checks.



Five Armenian gunmen killed in Lisbon raid

From Peter Collis, Lisbon

Five terrorist were killed after raiding the Turkish Embassy and residence in Lisbon yesterday. The wife of the Turkish charge d'affaires was also killed and a policeman and several people were wounded.

The terrorists are understood to have blown themselves up when their assault misfired.

Accounts of the attacks were still confused last night but according to eye witnesses, a five-man suicide group drove up to the embassy at around 11am in a rented car and tried to force their way into the building firing automatic weapons.

But they were driven back by the fire of an embassy security guard. One terrorist died in the gunfight and a Portuguese policeman was wounded.

The terrorists then forced their way into the adjacent embassy residence building taking the charge d'affaires wife and her 17-year-old son hostage.

At 11.30am Lisbon police received a telephone call from the terrorists threatening to blow up the building if the police intervened. Soon, afterwards a blast shattered the first floor of the residence, and after an interval the badly wounded wife of the charge d'affaires and her son, who was also hurt, were taken out of the smoking building by Portuguese security forces.

She died on her way to

hospital, but her son was reported to be out of danger.

British-trained special anti-terrorist police stormed the building and found five charred bodies, according to a police statement.

A statement in English, signed by the Armenian Revolutionary Army, and left in a Lisbon park, claimed responsibility for the attacks.

"We have decided to blow up this building and bury ourselves under the rubble. This is not suicide, nor is an expression of insanity, but rather our sacrifice

"Our resolve to have recourse to violence is the result of the refusal of the Turkish state and the powers supporting it to heed to the justifiable and peaceful demands of the Armenian people," the statement said.

● **Terror Campaign** The attack was part of a terrorist campaign by Armenian nationalists to avenge what they call the holocaust of Armenians in the Ottoman empire during the First World War. In 1915, the Turkish Government - the Kaiser's ally - rounded up the Christian Armenians and slaughtered hundreds of thousands. Armenian nationalists claim that 1.5 million of their compatriots were massacred.

The Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (Asala) has been trying to force the Turkish Government to admit the massacres and to atone for the genocide. Using terrorist tactics, they also hope to recover their ancestral lands in Anatolia. The homeland claimed by the nationalists straddles the borders between eastern Turkey and Russia.

Asia launched its current terrorist campaign, intended to focus world attention on the 1915 Armenian holocaust, with the murder of the Turkish consul-general in Los Angeles in 1973. Since then Armenian gunmen have killed 28 Turkish diplomats in Western Europe, Canada and Australia.

● **ANKARA:** The Turkish Foreign Ministry yesterday condemned the Lisbon attack and offered thanks to the Portuguese security forces for "their self-sacrificing efforts" in dealing with the attackers.

£670m cuts total revealed

By Julian Haviland
Political Editor

Programmes to the gross value of £670m are to be cut in the current year to achieve the net saving of at least £500m sought by the Treasury.

Mr Peter Rees, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, roused loud indignation from the Opposition yesterday when he announced this piece of Treasury arithmetic, which had remained unrevealed since the first announcement of the cuts by the Chancellor of the Exchequer three weeks ago.

In a statement so brief that Mr Peter Shore, Labour's senior Treasury spokesman, was even more upset, Mr Rees explained that the effect of lower cash limits and consequently tighter budgeting was that departments were now likely to underspend by less than the amount for which the Treasury had originally allowed.

British Shipbuilders to cut 9,000 jobs in 2-year emergency package

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

British Shipbuilders yesterday announced total losses for 1982-83 of almost £128m and confirmed that 9,000 shipyard jobs would be cut in the next two years as part of package of emergency measures still being considered by the Government.

Five thousand workers at the offshore vessel yard of Scott Lithgow on the Clyde, which was responsible for a loss of £66m, were told yesterday by the company's newly installed management that 2,150 would be made redundant by next March.

Announcing the results of the state-owned company yesterday, Sir Robert Atkinson, the outgoing chairman repeated his call for crisis aid from the Government—a mixture of measures including an acceleration of orders from nationalized shipowners, and a rethink of what is regarded as "insufficient" assistance under the shipbuilding intervention fund.

In return, British Shipbuilders is halting its capital investment for 1983-84 and imposing a 12-month wage freeze. So far, the Government has

New code on selling baby foods

A new code of practice for marketing baby foods in Britain was published last night. It will take effect on August 5.

It has been drawn up to comply with the international code established by the World Health Organization in response to anxiety that baby foods were being marketed inappropriately, particularly in Third World countries.

A supporting circular, being sent to health authorities, emphasizes government policy to promote breast-feeding, and deprecates the practice of giving baby foods to mothers leaving hospital who intend to continue breast-feeding.

'Hijack' seamen return to work

Seamen who spent 48 hours at an army barracks while their ship was fought over by the Special Air Services Regiment in an anti-terrorist exercise, returned to normal duties yesterday.

The men had stayed in the seafarers' mess at Chatham barracks, near Rochester, while Kent police ran the exercise on board the 1,500-ton Tankerman in Chatham Dockyard. It was disclosed yesterday that the anti-hijacking rehearsal was "successful".

Apprenticeship scheme replaced

A new scheme for training printing workers was agreed yesterday between the National Graphical Association and the British Printing Industries Federation.

The scheme abolishes the old apprenticeship system. Training will be "as long or as short as it takes" to achieve the required standard.

Seven held after customs raids

Seven men were facing possible charges last night after raids by custom officers investigating allegations of a £20m Krugerrand smuggling plot aimed at avoiding value-added tax.

The men were arrested in an inquiry code-named Operation Alliance which led yesterday to searches at 10 homes and business premises in London and Sussex.

Oldfield retires

Mr George Oldfield, the assistant Chief Constable of West Yorkshire Police who collapsed with suspected heart trouble during the hunt for the Yorkshire Ripper, is to leave the force next month.

Arts lose another £2.5m in new cuts

By Michael Horsfall

An emergency £2.5m reduction in the arts budget was announced yesterday by Lord Gowrie, the Minister for the Arts, in the wake of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's demand earlier this month for more cuts in public spending.

The cut amounts to about 1 per cent of this year's arts budget and is in addition to the cancellation of this year's £1m initial outlay for the creation of the Theatre Museum in London's Covent Garden.

The biggest financial victim of Lord Gowrie's latest cut is the Arts Council whose £92m for 1983-84 will be reduced by 1 per cent. The move was criticized by Sir William Rees-Mogg, the Arts Council chairman yesterday.

The Arts Council resolved at yesterday's monthly meeting to

CASH LIMIT REDUCTIONS	
British Museum	125,000
Science Museum	77,000
V & A Museum	104,000
National Maritime Museum	41,000
National Gallery	62,000
Museum	41,000
National Portrait Gallery	18,000
Tate Gallery	54,000
Whitelock Collection	8,000
Art Fund	8,000
South Bank Theatre Bd	5,000
British Film Inst	72,000
Museums & Galleries Comm	50,000
British Library	1,022m
Admin research etc	17,000

Lord Gowrie: Emergency reduction

Scargill leaves TUC general council

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the National Union of Mineworkers, is to end his brief and inglorious career as a member of the TUC general council.

The TUC has rejected his plan to split the mineworkers into two separate unions so that they would qualify for two seats under new rules about to be introduced for election to the labour movement's most exclusive body.

Mr Scargill will in future be represented in the highest councils of the movement by Mr Michael McGahey, the union's Communist vice-president, who had demonstrated a steady interest in fulfilling some of the TUC's more unglamorous duties hitherto shunned by Mr Scargill.

The NUM president said yesterday: "I don't believe one should hog all the positions to oneself. I think it is right that Mr McGahey should represent the NUM on the general

Mr Francis Moynihan, senior orthopaedic surgeon at the Royal Hampshire County Hospital, with Mr Haw Jones and Miss Susan Jope (Photograph: John Voss)

Parachutists' leap into the unknown

Parachutists at some clubs catering for "casual" weekend jumpers are leaping from aircraft without ever making any practice jumps, according to two injured novices interviewed by *The Times*.

That is said to have happened at Thruxton, in Hampshire, where 13 parachutists, mostly making their first descent, have been injured in the last month, some of them seriously. One man, aged 62, has had a leg amputated.

The British Parachute Association began an inquiry at Thruxton yesterday, the club acknowledging that it had gone through a "bad patch" of injuries but said its training was adequate and more than satisfied the association's provisions.

The Royal Hampshire



prepared her for the shock of jumping from an aircraft.

Mr Jones, a systems analyst from Swindon, Wiltshire, who broke his thigh during a sponsored jump for the National Children's Homes, confirmed that he, too, had made no practice jumps from a ramp.

Mr Jones trained at Thruxton but Miss Jope had trained at another club. Neither of them had first jumped from a ramp on the ground as part of the required training.

Miss Jope, an insurance clerk, of Alresford, Hampshire, who broke her ankle making a sponsored jump for the environmental group Greenpeace but said its training was nothing like I had expected. It was much more frightening. She said that nothing in her 10 hours' theoretical training had

Chapman murder appeal

By John Witherow

A Conservative MEP appointed by the European Parliament to investigate the murder of Ann Chapman, a freelance journalist, in Athens 12 years ago, appealed yesterday to seven people to help him.

Mr Richard Cottrell, MEP for Bristol, wants in particular to meet a British couple who stayed in the same hotel, the Pinheills, on October 15, 1971, the night she was murdered.

Although Nicholas Moundis was convicted of murder, Miss Chapman's parents, from west London, have maintained she was killed by the Greek junta because she was on to a "big story".

Mr Cottrell also appealed yesterday for friends of Miss Chapman in London to help to explain why she went to Greece and her state of mind. He named Gareth Davies, a former radiologist at St George's Hospital, Tooting, and two people mentioned in her diary as Rick, possibly Rick Parsons, and Chris, whom she met at the Troubadour cafe in Old Brompton Road, west London.

In Greece she met Brian Rawson, an Olympic Holidays representative, and apparently telephoned the BBC's correspondent, Janet Damen. Mr Cottrell asked if they could get in touch with him.

Greece's pardons committee has recommended a pardon for Moundis, who was sentenced to life imprisonment.

Laker liquidator's plea is rejected

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

The liquidator of Laker Airways was refused leave to appeal to the Lords yesterday against a ruling preventing a multi-million pound suit-and-trust action being brought against British Airways and British Caledonian in the United States.

The US action, in which seven other international airlines are being sued, alleges that Sir Freddie Laker's Skymain operations crashed because of a conspiracy by competitors.

Although the US courts are free to proceed with such proceedings as they think fit, the granting of an injunction against Laker, if upheld, would effectively prevent pursuance of Laker's action against the British companies.

All three companies come under the jurisdiction of the British courts.

The judges granted British

Anglo-Irish encounter group to be set up

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

Britain and the Irish Republic will set up an encounter organization to improve Anglo-Irish relations.

The move was announced in Whitehall yesterday after talks between Mr Peter Barry, the Republic's Foreign Minister for Foreign Affairs, Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary and Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland.

The organization will arrange conferences and seminars on economic, social and cultural matters and other common interests, as proposed by the Anglo-Irish joint studies of 1981, and later approved by the two heads of government, Mrs Margaret Thatcher and Dr Garret Fitzgerald.

It will be an independent body although it will be able to channel ideas to official departments and will be given money by both governments.

Two joint chairmen have been appointed, Sir David Orr aged 61, chairman of Ulster, and Sir David Orme, chairman of Ulster.

Fears of job losses at two naval weapons research centres, Portsmouth, Hampshire, and Portland, Dorset, have been allayed by a Ministry of Defence consultative document (the Press Association reports).

The ministry said yesterday that a study recommended keeping Portland and Portsmouth, and bringing all naval weapons research under one administration.

The Conservative and Labour parties yesterday accused the Alliance of "talking up" its chances by giving dubious canvas returns. It claimed on Tuesday, to be only 4 per cent behind the Tories but there has been a genuine mood of enthusiasm and excitement

Britain's crumbling motorways: 1

Why motorists face so many delays

Holidaymakers fuming as they sit in traffic jams may well wonder why Britain's roads seem worse than those elsewhere longer queues, more repairs, worse delays.

MICHAEL BAILY, Transport Editor, has some of the answers.

The truth is that our roads are inadequate; they are, like the arteries of someone with high blood pressure, suffering from severe congestion. And the reason is that the growth in Britain's road capacity has not kept pace with the growth in traffic.

From 1960 to 1980 the number of vehicles rose from about 9.5 million to 19 million—up by 104 per cent. In the same period the road network increased from about 310,000 to 340,000 km—a 9 per cent rise.

The figures of course obscure the fact that many new roads are motorways which have a high traffic capacity; yet most of Britain's roads still are country lanes and small local routes not built for modern traffic.

"Narrow collapse"

The country's motorway building programme has been far less generous than in comparable countries. We had in 1981 2,660 kilometres of motorways compared with 7,600 in West Germany, 5,900 in Italy, 5,700

in France. The Armitage Committee that studied the problem in 1980 accepted that road wear is a function almost entirely of axle weight, and went on to recommend heavier lorries but with lower axle weights by having more axles.

There are many who question such views however, convinced that the heavier lorries do more damage than is admitted.

Significantly, the National Road Maintenance Survey last March reported that while trunk roads were in much the same state in 1982 as 1980, there was "clear evidence of deterioration" in local authority roads, such as wheel track cracking and potholes, which are certainly consonant with heavy lorry wear.

Small fines

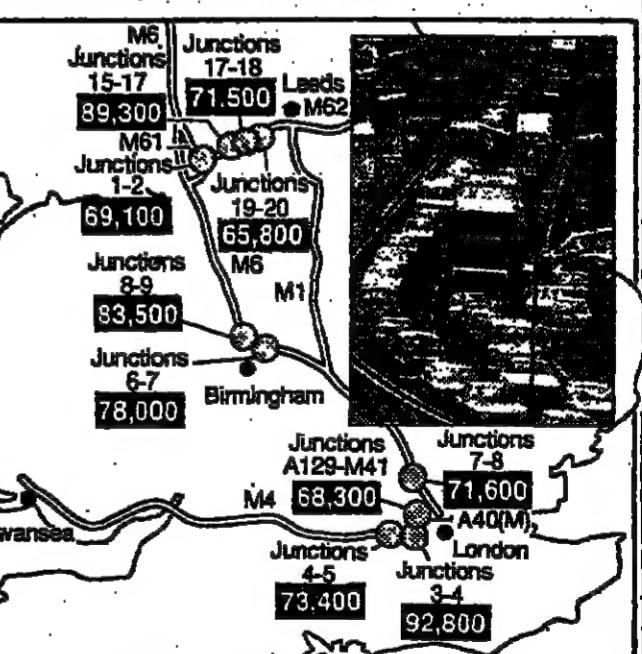
The threat is clearly exacerbated by illegal over loading of lorries, which it is feared is widespread.

Checks at two permanent weighbridges show that of 3,500 heavy lorries a day, 25 per cent are overloaded.

Mr Brian Oldridge, chairman of the transportation committee of the Institution of Municipal Engineers, blames magistrates for letting offenders off lightly before the maximum penalty was recently raised from £200 to £1,000, some magistrates imposed fines as little as £15.

He believes that transferring around £2m a year from motorway maintenance to lorry enforcement—more weighbridges and inspectors—would be beneficial to roads.

Statistics suggest the comparison is illusory. Britain is repairing about 70 miles a year of a 1,750-mile motorway network (4 per cent). The United States is repairing about 1,500 miles a year of a 42,000-mile network (3.6 per cent). Of course, on a 42,000-mile network you are much



The busiest stretches: vehicles per day (1980)

Under-age girls and the pill

By Pat Healy

Social Services Correspondent

Last year, 1,665 girls aged under 16 sought advice on contraception from the six family planning centres run by the voluntary organization Brook Advisory Centres. By the second visit, only 4 per cent had not told their own doctors that they were seeking the advice, and six out of ten who had not told their parents did so after counselling.

Born in Co Down, he worked closely with the former Prime Minister, Mr Sean Lemass, in drawing up the economic and social plan which transformed the republic. Mr Whitaker was credited with encouraging the first meeting between Mr Lemass and the Northern Ireland Prime Minister, Lord O'Neill of Maine in 1965.

He has been an independent senator in the republic and is interested in reconciliation.

Mr James Allister, a Democratic Unionist Party member of the Assembly, said his party was not impressed by the new body.

Overseas selling prices

Austria Sch 25; Bahrain 90; Belgium 50; Bulgaria 50; Canada 50; Chile 50; Costa Rica 150; Denmark 100; France 700; Germany 100; Greece 50; Hungary 50; Iceland 100; Israel 100; Italy 100; Japan 1,200; Korea 100; Luxembourg 100; Malta 100; Morocco 100; Netherlands 100; Norway 100; Pakistan 100; Portugal 100; Spain 100; Sweden 100; Switzerland 50; Turkey 100; U.S.A. 100; U.K. 100; U.S.S.R. 100; Venezuela 100; Yugoslavia 100; Zimbabwe 100.

Under-age girls represented 7 per cent of the 23,786 new patients at Brook centres last year; many had already told their parents they were seeking advice. Of those who insisted they could not tell their parents, 60 per cent had done so by their second visit.

On average, the centre in Avon was handling about two new cases of under-age girls each week, the same proportion as in Edinburgh. At the Coventry and Merseyside centres the average was less than one girl each week, while the Birmingham centre had an average of 14 a week and the London centre 13.

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OVER 100 LUXURY BEDS

Aspinall claims experts agreed killer tigress fence was high enough

Mr John Aspinall told Canterbury Crown Court yesterday that he sought the advice of the world's leading animal safety experts before designing the tiger house at his zoo and the owner of the world's largest open zoo has told him that 10ft was an ample height for fences.

His zoo company, Howletts and Port Lympne Estates, denies two summonses alleging failure to ensure the safety of employees after two keepers were killed by a tigress.

Mr Brian Stocks and Mr Robert Wilson were mauled by Zeya, a Siberian tigress, at Howletts Zoo nr Canterbury, Kent, in 1980.

The prosecution, brought by the Health and Safety Executive, alleges that the company broke safety regulations by allowing Mr Stocks to enter Zeya's enclosure alone.

Mr Wilson died five weeks later after Zeya scaled a 10ft partition fence to attack him. The prosecution claims that one fence was too low for safety.

Mr Aspinall told the court that he took full responsibility for the running of the zoo, which he had originally set up 20 years ago as a private zoo with a tiger, a monkey and two Himalayan bears.

When the zoo opened to the public eight years ago, he said that he had sought the advice of Dr Al Denning, owner of a 2,000-acre game park in Alberta, Canada.

"I asked him about partitioning fences for tigers and he said 10ft odd is ample as long as it is made of a firm structure". Mr Aspinall said.

He said that other experts had told him of 8ft thorn fences which African tribesmen used to pen lions. Siberian tigers, the biggest and heaviest of all the cats, would be expected to be poor jumpers, he said. "The heavier the animal the less high it can jump."

Even after the death of Mr Stocks, the adequacy of the fence was not doubted, Mr Aspinall said. "I thought the fences were efficient. It never occurred to any of the experts that the fences were too low."

He added that Mr Stocks was "very brave, very intelligent, very responsible and very cautious" and that Mr Wilson was "an excellent keeper".

Earlier Mr John Mathew, QC, for Mr Aspinall, had told the jury that there was no evidence Mr Stock had entered Zeya's enclosure alone.

Indeed, Mr Aspinall had said that only 10 days before his death Mr Stocks had warned him that Zeya's behaviour was getting worse and worse.

Mr Mathew said: "It was agreed that on no account should anybody go into that compound until Zeya was safely locked away."

It was possible, he said, that Mr Stocks had secured Zeya in the adjoining enclosure before entering its compound to check

its cub and that the tigress leapt the fence on that occasion, also.

If that was possible he said, then the first allegation, that the zoo allowed its keepers to enter the big cat compounds alone would not be supported.

The case was "really all about the fences" and the prosecution expert witness had criticized it "with hindsight only", Mr Mathew said.

Mr Aspinall said that he had been in the habit of entering tiger enclosures alone for "about 23 or 24 years - ever since I acquired my first tiger".

"I go every Sunday in the afternoon to visit them, to reacquaint myself with them, to see them, feel them and play with them," he said.

Mr Aspinall said that in broad principle he did not believe in destroying killer animals.

"After Brian's death I was a little confused. I had an argument with Brian that if we were killed, either of us, by a tiger, that tiger should not be shot."

We were thinking of not betraying the trust of animals. If we got killed through misinterpreting their moods or through getting worse and worse."

Mr Mathew said: "It was agreed that on no account should anybody go into that compound until Zeya was safely locked away."

It was possible, he said, that Mr Stocks had secured Zeya in the adjoining enclosure before entering its compound to check

The hearing continues today.

Teachers vote to reject caning

From Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent, Nottingham

In a surprise vote yesterday the Professional Association of Teachers defeated a motion favouring corporal punishment in schools, the day before the Government is to publish a consultative paper saying that the cane will be retained.

The decision by the association shows how divided teachers are about the use of the cane in schools. Later, Mr Peter Dawson, general secretary of the association, which has 23,000 members, said that the vote meant that teachers would support the Government's policy to be announced today that parents be allowed to contract out of corporal punishment for their children.

But he added that the association did not see this as a long-term solution to the debate, which began 18 months ago when the European Court of Human Rights ruled that children could not be beaten without their parents' consent.

Britain is the only remaining European country which allows corporal punishment in schools. A former employee, was jailed for 35 years.

SIR BRIAN TOVEY: Five years in charge.

Director of GCHQ to retire early

From Our Correspondent Cheltenham

The head of Britain's electronic intelligence gathering centre, Sir Brian Tovey, is to retire early. Sir Brian, aged 57, director of the Government Communications Headquarters (GCHQ) in Cheltenham for the past five years, will leave at the end of September, nine months after the Soviet spy Geoffrey Prime, a former employee, was jailed for 35 years.

Mr Donald Chidgey, a spokesman at the base, which analyses British and American intelligence, yesterday denied Sir Brian's decision was connected with that case and subsequent criticism of internal security. "Prime had already been and gone when Sir Brian took over."

Sir Brian, an expert in oriental languages who has been married three times, joined the organization 33 years ago.

He will be succeeded by Mr Peter Marychurch, aged 57, who is under secretary.

Crematorium plan

By David Walker, Local Government Correspondent

Westminster City Council say sell its municipal crematorium to a private firm. Councillors are concerned that only a small percentage of those remanded at the East Finchley, north London, crematorium died in Westminster.

The crematorium, which handles over 1,700 cremations a year, costs the council more than £35,000 in net running.

Westminster, which is Conservative-controlled, is reviewing all its services on the orders of Mrs Shirley Porter, its leader.

Red tape ties up glass exhibits

By Geraldine Norman

Customs and excise red tape is tangling up an exhibition of 1980s artist glassmakers sent to Britain by the Czechoslovak Ministry of Culture, so effectively that the exhibits may never be released.

Dan Klein, a Belgravian dealer in decorative arts, had received five crates of glass from Czechoslovakia for an exhibition he intends to hold in his gallery in October.

He had applied for relief from import duty under the Temporary Importation (Goods for Exhibition) Regulations, 1963

which gives Customs a deposit of £2,500 against duty.

He says his local customs and excise officer has rejected his appeal for relief of duty and said that "failure to comply with the correct procedures may lead to forfeiture of the goods". Needless to say, the goods are not Mr Klein's to forfeit.

"The whole thing is completely arbitrary", Mr Klein says. "It is up to the local customs officer to decide what rules apply in each case. It should not be like that."

Called *Sharing Communion* it reports the experience of 80 couples who belong to Association of Inter Church Families, which consists of Roman Catholics married to members of other churches. They are couples both of whom are fully practising members of their

respective churches. Sixty-four of non-Roman Catholic spouses are Anglicans, with eight Methodists, three United Reformed Church, two Baptists, two Church of Scotland, and one Quaker.

Because of their high commitment, such couples find it distressing to be separated at the Eucharist, especially on important occasions such as their own weddings.

Sharing Communion: An Appeal to the Churches by Inter Church Families. Edited by Ruth Reardon and Melanie Finch (Collins, £2.95).

Couples' Eucharist plea

By Robert Nowell

A book published today makes an appeal to the Roman Catholic bishops of England and Wales to follow the example of some other hierarchies and allow a non-Catholic husband or wife of a Roman Catholic to be admitted to communion in certain circumstances.

They are to report in September on the prospects for selling the crematorium and its extensive site adjoining the North Circular Road or, possibly, transferring it to the borough of Barnet where it is located. Local planning ordinances forbid alternative uses for the site.

Westminster, which is Conservative-controlled, is reviewing all its services on the orders of Mrs Shirley Porter, its leader.

Commuters' protest may save lavatories

By Rupert Morris

British Rail seems to have beaten a retreat in its attempt to halve the number of lavatories at its 1,000 stations in Britain.

It was reported yesterday that British Rail intended to allow 550 of its station lavatories to collapse over the next 20 years, maintaining and repairing only the 450 at main stations that were seen as essential.

Further inquiries by *The Times* disclosed that the axe had been intended to fall most heavily in the South, where British Rail wanted eventually to get rid of 300 lavatories.

But when the names were divulged Tunbridge Wells, Weybridge, Virginia Water, Walton-on-Thames and other household names the harassed commuter cried enough.

The regional Transport Users' Consultative Committee told British Rail, Southern Region in April last year that this was quite unacceptable. It has heard nothing since.

British Rail said yesterday: "It is not a closure programme as such. We have identified 550 stations where, if we were starting from scratch, we would not put toilet facilities in."

"There is no point spending money taking them away deliberately. But if there were development at the station, or the toilets needed replacement we would not spend the money."

British Rail spokesmen were inclined to play down the whole story. It was a study which had been undertaken last year, it was only about one page long, and was subject to the agreement of the central and local consultative committees, they said.

The Southern Transport Users' Consultative Committee told British Rail that the proposals would drive large numbers of the public into the arms of the coach operators. Yesterday it appeared that British Rail had taken that advice to heart, and was having second thoughts.

Express to pay damages

The *Daily Express* agreed yesterday to pay undisclosed damages and costs to Mr John Reddington, the Assistant Chief Constable of Thames Valley, over an inaccurate report last year about a television series in which Thames Valley officers took part.

An apology was read out in the High Court in Liverpool. Mr Reddington was a former chief Superintendent with the Merseyside police force.

International sea rescue

A Spanish seaman was taken to the Southern General Hospital, Glasgow, after an international rescue in the North Atlantic yesterday.

He was taken off a Spanish trawler 250 miles off the Scottish coast by a Russian factory ship, directed by a RAF Nimrod. After a foot amputation he was picked up by a US Air Force helicopter.

Hostage trial

Two Parkhurst prisoners, James McCaig, aged 27, and John Bowden, aged 26, have been sent for trial to Winchester Crown Court accused of imprisoning and threatening to kill the prison's assistant governor, Mr Gerald Schofield.

£250,000 hijack

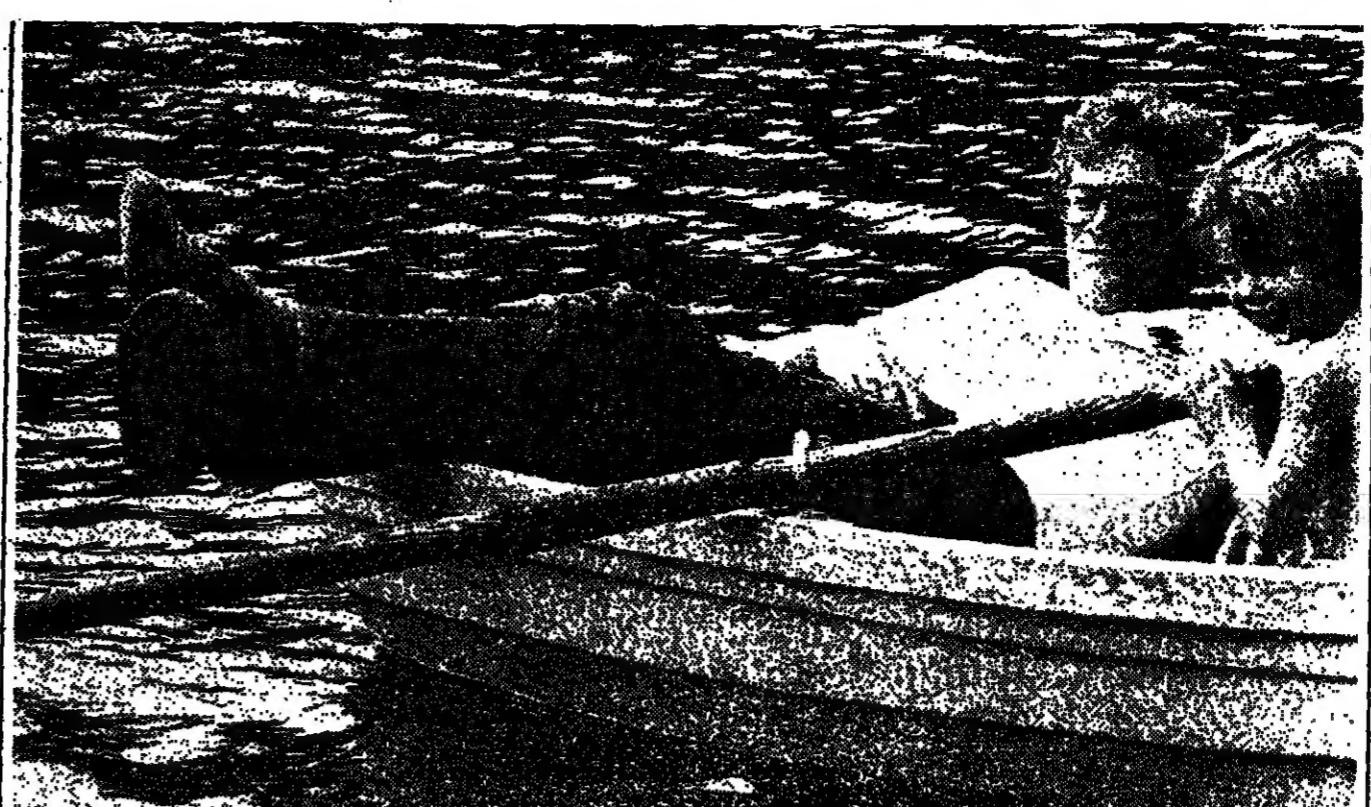
Four men hijacked at gunpoint a Roadline lorry carrying £250,000 of cigarettes outside London Colney, Hertfordshire, on Tuesday. The driver was flagged down by a bogus haulage firm official.

Topless decision

Bournemouth council has decided not to repeat a 30-year-old by-law which prohibits women bathing topless. But it will be enforced only if serious complaints are received.

Football honour

Mr Bob Paisley, who was manager of Liverpool football team for nine years, is to be granted the freedom of the city.



The easy way: Peter Bird, the single-handed Pacific rower, relaxing with his nephew, Andrew, aged five, on the Serpentine in Hyde Park, after he returned to London yesterday.

Peter Bird, a photographer from London, set out in August last year from San Francisco to be the first person to row alone across the Pacific. Last month his boat was wrecked on

Australia's Great Barrier Reef. He said yesterday: "There is no doubt in my mind that I completed the crossing. The reef is part of Australia." (Photographer: David Cairns).

Iraqi role in clashes questioned

From Tim Jones Cardiff

The National Union of Students is urging Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, to order an investigation into the involvement of Iraqi Embassy diplomats in fighting which has broken out in British universities.

Students have compiled reports on the activities of the Ba'athist National Union of Iraqi Students (NUIS), painting a picture of spying, intimidation violence, stabbings and beatings. Many student leaders believe that a campaign against the Moslem Iraqi Students' Society (ISS) is being orchestrated by agents at the Iraqi Embassy.

Iron bars, metal window frames and house bricks were used as weapons in a battle between the two groups in Cardiff last weekend. ISS said its members had gathered to protest against the "veiled robbery" of jewellery on the pretext of voluntary contributions to the war effort against Iran.

The lawyer, aged 36, whose case was backed by the Bar Council, had successfully claimed in the High Court and Court of Appeal that relief was not allowable on Miss Mallalieu's working wardrobe of black dresses, black suits, tights, black shoes, white shirts and blouses.

But in a judgment which could have far-reaching implications in the tax field, Lord Brightman said that the taxman had been more than entitled to conclude that Miss

Mallalieu's object in buying the clothes was both professional and personal, and not exclusively professional. "I myself would have found it impossible to reach any other conclusion", he said.

The judge added that while Miss Mallalieu undoubtedly thought only of the requirements of her profession when she had her "subdued" clothing replaced or cleaned, she needed clothes to travel to work and wear at work, "and I think it is inescapable that one object, though not a conscious motive, was the provision of the clothing that she needed as a human being".

If Miss Mallalieu had won, Lord Brightman added, it would have been open to every self-employed person to set against his income the cost of the upkeep of a complete wardrobe of clothes, so long as he or she reserved the clothes strictly for work.

The clothing in question consisted of "perfectly ordinary articles of apparel which many ladies wear from choice".

She said that if the logic of the judgment was taken to the extreme it would mean any claim for tax relief could be disallowed where a claimant enjoyed an incidental benefit as a human being.

For example, tax relief on office rent could be disallowed because the claimant was protected from the elements while inside, and therefore benefited personally.

Miss Mallalieu challenged the Inland Revenue after it refused her claim involving £564 spent on replacing and cleaning her work clothes in the 1977 tax year.

An Inland Revenue spokesman said yesterday: "We do not cry when we lose and we do not crow when we win. Where there is a dispute between us and a taxpayer we do sometimes have to take the matter to the courts to see what the law really is."

He would not speculate on the effect of the judgment on other areas of tax relief. "The ramifications or possible relevances to other matters will have to await consideration of the judgment."

The Inland Revenue has spent several thousand pounds on the case and will have to foot the bill for the appeal. Miss Mallalieu will not face a legal bill.

Sir Arthur Power, secretary of the Bar Council, said yesterday that he was disappointed by the outcome. "I think Ann Mallalieu definitely had a point. We are sorry their Lordships have seen to throw it out."

The first casualties of the decision are likely to be colleagues of Miss Mallalieu. Magistrates have been granted tax relief for their clothes in the past because tax offices have differed in their interpretation of the law.

Law Report, page 8

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PARLIAMENT July 27 1983

Commentary



Geoffrey Smith

Parkinson says changes will bring competition

STOCK EXCHANGE

the rules prescribing separation of capacity of brokers and jobbers.

The council will introduce rules to permit non-members to act as non-executive directors of listed corporate members of the Stock Exchange, provided that there is always a majority of directors who are members of the Stock Exchange.

The council will recommend to the members of the Stock Exchange changes which would:

First, introduce lay members to the Council of the Stock Exchange, their number and the method of their selection to be agreed with the Bank of England.

Second, establish a new appeal body, independent of Stock Exchange members of the council.

If the council were to reject an application for membership who fulfilled the requirements of the rules, the appeal body could review the decision and overrule it. This body would include lay members of the council, but Stock Exchange members of the council would not be eligible.

Third, introduce people who are not Stock Exchange members of the council to the Stock Exchange's own disciplinary committee so that they will remain at least a majority on the committee. Lay members of the council would not be eligible to serve on this committee.

I believe that these changes are to be welcomed, and would enable the Stock Exchange to continue to adapt in an evolutionary manner to changing circumstances while maintaining proper regard to the needs and protection of investors.

The next step will be for the membership to approve the necessary changes to the Stock Exchange's rules.

I shall also make arrangements for the Department of Trade and Industry and the Bank of England to monitor the implementation of these measures, and the evolution and development of the Stock Exchange as an efficient, competitive and suitably regulated central market which affords proper protection to investors.

Subject to these two points, the Government will seek approval of Parliament for measures to exclude the Stock Exchange from the operation of the Restrictive Trade Practices Act.

I am also expecting the Stock Exchange to make changes on points of concern to the Director General.

Following discussions with his council, the chairman of the Stock Exchange has made the following proposals to me:

The council will take action to dismantle by stages and with no unreasonable delay all the rules inhibiting jobbers from entering into international arrangements to increase efficiency.

If the Restrictive Practices Court

is not to be permitted to inquire into these matters, does he have any alternative proposals for a proper

public inquiry to get the most effective ways to be found to protect non-professional investors and retain Britain's share of benefits from the international trade in securities? Or does he consider that is not the proper business of the British public?

Does the Government's obsession for open democracy and freedom of choice for the trade unions not apply in the secret recesses of the City?

In the absence of any inquiry the public will understandably conclude that the Government has sold us to their City friends who are helping them to sell off public assets at knockdown prices.

This is a crucial step in the face of the Director General of Fair Trading and his office. Why could we not have had these marginal concessions before all the years of dedicated work, for years of court hearings and the incurring of £5m expenditure?

Why is the Bank of England to monitor implementation of these new measures and not the Office of Fair Trading? Is the Government hoping to reduce morale in the OFT so that it does not seem to be worth trying? Do we conclude that this Government no longer wishes to conceal that it does not believe in fair trading?

Mr Parkinson: The trade unions are registered under this Act by his Government as an exempt body and they are substantial donors to the Labour Party. I would no more suggest that than say why were given an exemption. I hope he would imply that we were being unfair to our friends.

Mr Parkinson: The Act envisages that other bodies could be added to the list of bodies which are exempt from these provisions and there is a very substantial list, which includes the trade unions, the legal profession and my own profession (accountancy).

Mr Robert Sheldon, an Opposition spokesman on Treasury affairs, said: "It is not strange that government decided to the freedom of market to safeguard the position of investors. The separation of the functions of brokers and jobbers should be preserved at least for the time being in its present form. The House will recall that, in analogous circumstances, it insisted on separating brokers and underwriters at Lloyd's."

The Stock Exchange's rules which prescribe the separation of capacity may have to be included in statutory provisions under EC directives. In that case I intend to make regulations under the European Communities Act.

I said I should also expect the Stock Exchange to make changes on points of concern to the Director General.

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Parkinson: A major step

any action which shows there is a need for the complete restoration of competitive policy particular reference to the public interest.

The real deterrent to stock ownership and wider share ownership is the rate of stamp duty, not commission.

Mr Parkinson: On the first point I am in discussion with the Attorney General. We could have an order laid before the House and follow informative proceedings or we could have a simple short Bill.

On the competitive policy, I agree this is an area which needs detailed examination and I have commissioned urgent work on this subject. I will report his views on stamp duty to the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr Enoch Powell (South Down, UUP): What are the precedents for seeking to amend a statute while proceedings are pending under this statute?

Mr Parkinson: The Act envisages that other bodies could be added to the list of bodies which are exempt from these provisions and there is a very substantial list, which includes the trade unions, the legal profession and my own profession (accountancy).

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£500m cuts within a £120,000m total

CASH LIMITS

An announcement by Mr Peter Rees, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, that the gross reduction in cash limits resulting from his predecessor appear an example of clarity and foresightedness.

Mr Rees' intervention was characterized by hyperbole of a rather extraordinary kind, but one recognizes the pressure on Mr Shore, which Opposition spokesman on Treasury and economic affairs, as one more exercise in the inept and brutal surgery of the past four years.

It would be fair to say that he would prefer to follow the court action but we believe that it was the Government's duty to take a decision we have to bring a decision to Parliament.

Mr Wrigglesworth underestimates the impact these proposals are going to have. The abolition of the minimum commission will promote very much more competition.

Mr Jack Straw (Blackburn, Lab): By engaging in this unseemly and undignified charade he has damaged his own reputation and the reputation of the high office he holds and has given the appearance of being more concerned to act in his capacity as chairman of the Conservative Party than Secretary of State for Trade and Industry.

What does he mean by an effective time scale if these changes are going to take up to 1980?

Mr Parkinson: Those are unnecessary allegations. It took the Secretary of State for Exchange Commission 40 years to break minimum commissions. We are suggesting phasing them out in three and a half years. The phasing out of minimum commissions is going to cause problems for many of the smaller firms and they therefore need to be phased out gradually.

Mr Grenville James (Leicester West, Lab): What were the costs incurred before the Government's decision so unceremoniously to override and humiliate the Director General of Fair Trading by this extraordinary form of pica bargaining with the Stock Exchange?

Mr Parkinson: A great deal less than they would have been if it had actually been carried out.

Mr John Maples (Lewisham, West, C): Is it possible to look again at the elements of outside ownership and the broker-jobber relationship?

Mr Parkinson: The Stock Exchange has been adapting its rules and it is now possible for outside owners to own up to 30 per cent of the shares in a limited company which appears on the Stock Exchange, so part of that case has been conceded.

On the question of single capacity and broker-jobber, we believe there is a strong case in the interests of investment protection in maintaining single capacity.

The Government has told the Stock Exchange that it is its view that the broker-jobber relationship should be continued.

£28m for dockyard

GIBRALTAR

The Royal Naval Dockyard in Gibraltar is to close by December 31, 1984, a year later than originally envisaged, and re-open immediately as the Gibraltar Ship Repair Company, A & P Applied International Ltd will act as managers of the year on behalf of the Gibraltar Government.

Details of the future of the yard were given to the Commons by Mr Ian Stewart, Under Secretary of State for Defence Procurement, who said that during the first three years of operation, the commercial yard would be provided with Ministry of Defence work on Royal Fleet Auxiliary vessels to the value of £15m at current prices. Work would also be available on other MOD vessels to the approximate value of £500,000 to £1m per year.

Land and assets for the year would be handed over free of charge to the Gibraltar Government. A total of £28m would be provided to meet the initial cost of conversion, working capital and operating losses, if any, to the first two years of commercial operation.

These funds would only be committed after satisfactory assurances had been obtained from the commercial operator from the workforce on new working practices.

Mr Patrick Daffy, an Opposition defence spokesman (Sheffield, Attercliffe) asked if the new working practices included a no strike clause.

How far (the said) is the establishment of this new company consistent with the need of the Royal Navy to maintain a major base at the entrance of the Mediterranean and the Atlantic approaches with full supply and support facilities to back up its fleet? Mr Stewart: We will be maintaining a fully operational naval base at Gibraltar as well as the dockyard in its new form. It is the naval base which is of greatest importance to the Royal Navy and our position in Nato.

It will be a matter for the future operators of the yard that new working practices are introduced in order for the yard to be fully competitive in the world markets.

It may be that a no strike clause will be included in what is put by the commercial operators to the workers.

Rate-support cut by £45m

SCOTLAND

Rate support grant payable in 1983-84 to Scottish local authorities is to be reduced by £45m. Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland, announced in a statement in the Commons.

Local authorities had still not brought their expenditure into line with the Government's plans. Mr Younger said: He had no alternative but to make a general abatement of grant to bring pressure on authorities to make commensurate savings in their expenditure.

Mr Younger: That is an interesting idea, but a little unfair. These grants have only been open for four weeks and are renewable later. We will have to see what progress is made.

All duties should be removed, but that will not happen until Spain joins the Community.

The Government has told the Stock Exchange that it is its view that the broker-jobber relationship should be continued.

Mr Parkinson: I saw the Director

Four service areas planned for M25

Proposals to establish four service areas on the M25 orbital route around London at approximately 30 miles intervals are set out in a consultative paper which Mrs Lynda Chalker, Under Secretary of State for Transport, said in a Commons written reply was being sent to local planning and highway authorities.

Mr Chalker: This represents a major change. Getting rid of a minimum commission will lead to a whole range of other changes.

Mr William Clark (Croydon South, C): Those who understand how the City works will welcome this statement. If we were to put upon the Stock Exchange or other operations of City regulation that they would have been if it had actually been carried out.

Mr John Maples (Lewisham, West, C): Is it possible to look again at the elements of outside ownership and the broker-jobber relationship?

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Authorities on June 17 said that in light of this planned overspend it was my view that there would have to be an abatement in the rate support grant payable in 1983-84.

I could not indicate at what level that might be until I knew the outcome of the selective action which had initiated against certain local authorities on grounds of excessive and unreasonable expenditure.

On July 21 the House approved reports proposing reductions in the rates of four local authorities equivalent to expenditure reductions of £18.5m.

I will lay this week a variation order reducing the rate support grant payable in 1983-84 to Scottish local authorities by £45m.

As with the abatement in 1982-83 I shall make arrangements to ensure that no authority will suffer a loss of grant greater than its excess at cutouts over current expenditure guidelines and this will be no means of an adjustment in the rate support grant settlement for 1984-85.

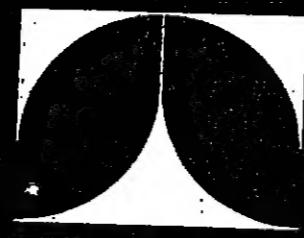
The provisional figure for local authority current expenditure in 1984-85 will be some £2.730m, that is about £28m more than the provision in the public expenditure white paper. This will, due course issue revised expenditure guidelines to authorities for 1984-85.

Health advice

Mr John Stanley, Minister of State for the Armed Forces, in a Commons written reply, announced a Royal Air Force aeromedical evacuation squadron is to be formed on September 9 1983 at the Princess Alexandra Hospital RAF Wroughton.

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Opening today

Democrats want exercises called off

Reagan reassurance fails to satisfy critics of Central American policy

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

President Reagan's insistence in a nationwide television broadcast that he is not leading the United States towards another Vietnam-style engagement in Central America has failed to stem a bitter and increasingly emotional partisan debate about the build-up of American arms and military personnel in the region.

Some Republican critics of the strategy were seemingly not fully reassured by the President's assertion that "There is no comparison with Vietnam and there is not going to be anything of that kind," although most republicans pronounce themselves satisfied.

Immediately after the broadcast, Democratic leaders were strident in their warnings of conflict and demanded that the US call off the substantial military exercise planned in Central America between August and next February.

Former Vice-President Walter Mondale, a leading contender for the Democratic presidential nomination, said that after listening to the President he was more certain than ever that the US was being led to war.

Mr Reagan appeared defensive throughout the press conference, which he opened with the longest prepared statement of any of his 19 presidential press conferences.

His attempt to portray the forthcoming military exercises as "routine" brought widespread criticism yesterday. During the manoeuvres US

warships will be positioned off both coasts of Central America while up to 4,000 US military personnel carry out exercises in Honduras. Critics pointed out yesterday that nothing of that scale or for such a duration has happened in Central America before.

Mr Reagan described the operations as a security shield and complained that insufficient attention was being given to the other strands of US strategy, such as the creation of the Kissinger commission and the efforts of Mr Richard Stone, the special envoy to Central America.

"We are not planning a war and we don't think that is going to happen," he said. "I don't want to see such a thing. We want peace."

"You have got to prevent what is happening down there to people who want peace, but are not allowed to have it because of outside forces that are seizing upon their situation and hoping to further their own ideological aims."

"We are not seeking a larger presence in that region and US forces have not been requested there," he continued. "The United States stands firmly on the side of peace."

In contrast to his earlier belligerent tone towards Nicaragua and Cuba, Mr Reagan said he was encouraged by recent statements by both countries in which they held out the prospect of regional peace negotiations.

Guatemala suspends death sentences

Guatemala City (Reuters) - Guatemala, which has been accused of abusing human rights, said yesterday it would suspend death sentences passed by special military tribunals.

Señor Eduardo Castillo Ariola, the Foreign Minister, said the Inter-American Human Rights Commission, a body affiliated to the Organization of American States, was told last Friday of the decision.

He did not say how many death sentences had been passed, but diplomatic sources

said at least 10 men condemned by special tribunals had been due to face firing squads.

The secret tribunals were set up in July last year, three months after President Efraín Ríos Montt took power in a bloodless military coup, and 15 people have since been executed.

They include six men convicted of unspecified "terrorist" crimes who were put to death on the eve of the Pope's visit to Guatemala in March despite Vatican pleas for clemency.

But he stopped short of saying the tribunals would be abolished.

Britons tell of violence in Colombo

British holidaymakers returning home from Sri Lanka yesterday described how they were "imprisoned" in their hotels during the riots in Colombo (the Press Association reports). They advised people not to go there.

They were on the first flight to Britain since the violence broke out between Tamils and Sinhalese early on Monday.

Mr Ian Ritchie, a businessman from Winchester, who had been in Colombo since Sunday and was on the Air Lanka flight to Gatwick, said: "Gangs were roaming the streets setting buildings on fire and there were thick clouds of smoke everywhere."

"It started on Monday, and then we were put under a curfew. The worst violence, I understand, was in Colombo, but the authorities were trying to play it down."

The British High Commission in Colombo has also warned tourists to stay away for at least two days, although the curfew was lifted yesterday.

The 3,000 British tourists and 500 residents were confined to their hotels and homes for 24 hours while police restored peace.

A businessman on holiday with his family in Colombo said: "I saw buildings and shops being set on fire, and gangs were also looting the shops and overturning cars. They were stopping buses pulling people off them and really laying into them."

Some British people had lost everything when their hotel was set on fire.

Mr Christopher Plant, who lives in Hongkong, was touring Sri Lanka with his wife. Soldiers were manning road blocks every quarter of a mile, he said. Some villages near by had been set on fire.

A party of 11 teenagers from Cardiff and Cornwall is known to have split into two groups. Some are believed to be in the area where violence began.

Their trip was organized and led by the Rev John Stacy-Marks, aged 34, of Flexbury Park Methodist Church in Bude, Cornwall. They flew to Colombo on July 7 for a six-week visit.

Mr Ivor Chinn, from Bude, whose daughter Susan, aged 19, is in the party, said Methodist headquarters in London told him that as far as they knew everything was all right. "But obviously we would like to hear from them."

Mr Douglas Ayers, another British businessman, said from Colombo that airline offices were besieged by tourists trying to get out of Sri Lanka when the curfew was lifted, but "these were a small number of people who were panicking. Most people carried on as normal inside the hotels or by swimming pools."

Camp fatalities take storm toll to 12

From Diana Geddes, Paris

Another two campers were killed as storms continued to wreak havoc across France, tearing up thousands of trees, ripping roofs off houses, blocking roads and laying waste thousands of acres of crops. The death toll over the past 10 days is now 12.

Falling trees were again responsible for the latest two deaths, crushing a girl, aged 12, as she lay asleep in a caravan near Tours, and a man, aged 44, in a tent near Bergerac, in the Dordogne, on Tuesday night.

The previous night, three campers had been killed by falling trees in the Nivernais region, near La Rochelle, as tornadic winds gust up to 60mph, snapping trees with 3ft thick trunks "like matchsticks", according to witnesses, while hailstones the size of table-tennis balls smashed windows and badly dented hundreds of cars.

The prefect for the region has asked the Government to declare it a disaster area, as had the Mayor of Nantes, farther north, in the Loire area, whose town was devastated by storms last week.

The freak storms, of rare violence but short duration,



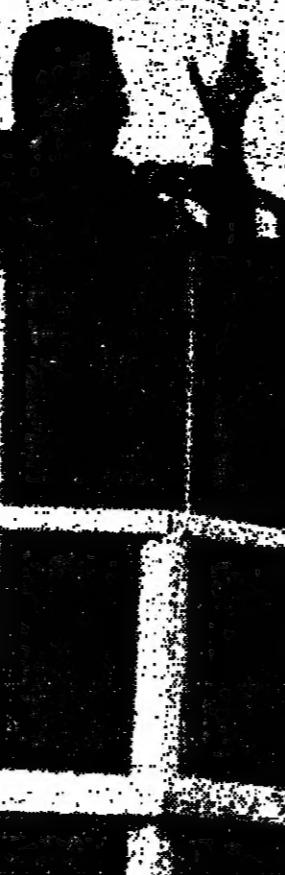
On death row: Rocky, a pit bull terrier, awaits execution at Seattle for his part in a robbery, for which his master was convicted. The dog is vicious.

Bhutto supporters plotted terrorism, minister says

From Hasan Akhtar, Islamabad

Mr Mahmood Haroon, Pakistan's Interior Minister, has accused the supporters of the late Prime Minister Bhutto of organizing terrorist activities against Pakistan's martial law regime. The recovery of two Sam 7 missiles from a house in Lahore on Monday by an army raiding party, was part of those terrorist activities, he alleged.

In a brief statement yesterday Mr Haroon disclosed that Mr Nazar Mohammad a retired army officer, was one of three



Fighting talk: Nicaragua's territorial militia giving an enthusiastic reception in Managua to tough words from Commander Humberto Ortega, the Defence Minister (left) when he told them of the projected American naval manoeuvres, and urged them to resist the "dangers" of US intervention "house by house".



Castro accuses US of terror campaign

From Barbara Crossette
(New York Times)
Santiago

President Fidel Castro of Cuba says that the United States is trying to deploy troops in Central America through military activity and said these manoeuvres now beginning in the region.

He said on Tuesday that over the past few weeks the US had been trying to create an atmosphere of terror around Nicaragua and that the campaign was awakening deep concern worldwide.

Nicaragua was being threatened with the same demented policy that had been used against Cuba since 1962, he said, and alleged that Washington's activities in Central America added up to a grave mistake that would have serious consequences for the US.

Earlier in the day Señor Ricardo Alarcón de Quesada, Cuba's Deputy Foreign Minister, told journalists that Havana would regard a blockade or quarantine of Nicaragua as an act of war against that country.

He said, however, that Cuba was prepared to join in negotiations on Central America.

sponsored by the Contadora group, to the extent that Nicaragua wanted Havana's participation.

But Señor Alarcón seemed to rule out a withdrawal of Cuban military advisers from Nicaragua. The Contadora group comprising Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela - has called for the removal of all foreign military advisers from the region. He said Cuba's cooperation with Nicaragua was a matter between two sovereign states.

President Castro's remarks on Tuesday night came in a speech to mark Cuba's national holiday, which commemorates what the Government regards as the first act of revolution that brought President Castro to power.

The speech was largely a list of the successes of his 25 years in power, but he also said that both Cuba and Nicaragua had accepted the most recent proposals of the heads of Government of the Contadora group who met in Cancún, Mexico, earlier this month.

The US said, had responded by calling for the virtual

resignation of the Nicaraguan Government.

He spoke in general terms about the spread of US military activity in the region and said these manoeuvres in effect put troops in Central America.

Señor Alarcón said Nicaragua was subject to open military aggression and needed to defend itself. He denied that Cuba had ever had as many as 2,000 military advisers in Nicaragua, although he declined to offer a specific figure.

President Castro's remarks on Tuesday night came in a speech to mark Cuba's national holiday, which commemorates what the Government regards as the first act of revolution that brought President Castro to power.

Cuba had strengthened its civilian militias in the face of the military exercises and reports of an increasing US military presence in the region. Thousands of women had been added to the armed ranks for the first time.

Señor Alarcón declined to specify what actions Cuba was prepared to take should the US try to isolate Nicaragua militarily, but he said that the response from Latin America and the Caribbean would be swift and negative, and would be politically costly to the US.

It was important to Cuba, he said, that the Contadora process was working outside the inter-

national system. Cuba has not been a member of the Organization of American States since its political system was found incompatible in the 1960s, and Havana was suspended from participation.

Señor Alarcón said that Havana viewed the situation in Central America as very grave, very delicate.

"We are approaching a decisive moment," he said.

Next January marks the Castro Government's twenty-fifth anniversary. However, the storming of an army barracks in Santiago, on July 26, 1953, is commemorated as the first big act of rebellion against the Government of Fulgencio Batista.

It was from a small farm outside Santiago that about 130 revolutionaries, including Castro, then a lawyer in his 20s, attacked the Moncada army garrison. The attack was planned for carnival night, July 26, when the rebels assumed that many of the troops would be less vigilant. The attack failed and a number of rebels died or were arrested.

Iranians display gains of offensive

Haj Omran (right) and his forces have taken Iranian reporters to the scene of their new Gulf War offensive into northern Iraq, showing that they have advanced nine miles into Iraq territory and captured a garrison.

They took the reporters past the captured garrison of Haj Omran to a line of defence positions overlooking the village of Rayat. Latest communiques say fighting has continued on the frontline.

Tutu allowed to travel

Johannesburg - Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, has been issued with restricted travel documents to attend the World Council of Churches' assembly in Canada. He had been refused the return of his passport earlier this month (Ray Kennedy writes).

His passport was withdrawn in 1980 after he made a speech in Denmark calling for an end to foreign investment in South Africa to force the Government to change its apartheid laws.

Dead drunk by the swag

Police tipped off about a housebreaking found a man passed out in an easy chair with an empty bottle of whisky by his side in Johannesburg yesterday. The owners of the house are on holiday (Ray Kennedy writes).

The man's pockets were stuffed with jewelry and there was a bag of swag ready to be taken away. When he came to in the police station he was arrested.

UPI's new chief



Mr Maxwell McClellan who has been appointed editor-in-chief of United Press International, America's second largest news agency. Mr McClellan, aged 35 and a Chicago newspaper executive, succeeds Mr H. L. Stevenson.

Friars freed

Venice (AP) - Three Franciscan friars have been unexpectedly released from prison in Czechoslovakia after being held for four months without trial. Austria's Kathpress news agency reported. The friars had become an underground cause after their arrest on March 27.

Maori defence

Wellington (Reuter) - Dun Mihaka, the Maori protester who bared his backside at the Prince and Princess of Wales during their New Zealand tour told a court yesterday that he had contempt for royalty and the "horrible history of the House of Windsor". The case continues.

Warrants issued

Rome (AP) - Arrest warrants have been issued for two former employees of the Bulgarian Embassy in Rome for an alleged plan to set up a spy network. They were identified as Ivan Tomov Donchev and Simeon Georgiev Ditychov. Both men have left Italy.

Party man freed

Montevideo (Reuter) - Carmelillo Mederos Galvan, a leading member of Uruguay's traditional Blanco Party, was released from prison yesterday after a 38-day detention for slandering the armed forces.

Swedish hunt

The Swedish Navy was yesterday hunting a suspected submarine in the Gulf of Bothnia, north of Lulea, after 15 fishermen reported seeing a periscope.

Survivor describes how shark shook girl like a doll

From Mohsin Ali, Washington

President Reagan, who is due to meet two Israeli Cabinet ministers in Washington here today, hopes that Israel's plan to pull back its forces to more secure lines in South Lebanon, would be only one phase leading to total troop withdrawal.

He held talks here last Friday with President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon and they both renewed their call for an early withdrawal of all foreign forces - Israeli, Syrian and Palestine Liberation Organization from Lebanon.

Mr Reagan was questioned at his press conference on Tuesday night about President Gemayel's view that the Israeli pull-back amounted to a "de facto" partition of Lebanon.

He replied: "No, I am very hopeful that if this partial withdrawal takes place that it will be recognized."

Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Israeli Foreign Minister, and Mr Moshe Arens, the Defence

serve in the same army. We must fight back although we do not have weapons."

By mid-afternoon, university sources reported that four students had been wounded, two by live bullets, one by a rubber bullet and a fourth rushed to hospital after being hit in the groin by a tear gas grenade.

As it turned out, the ensuing clash between several hundred students - including rock-throwing Muslim girls in headscarves - and Israeli soldiers firing tear gas and some live ammunition was the most serious seen at the university, a hotbed of Palestinian nationalism.

Stripped to the waist, their faces covered with cloths dampened from pails of water, the Palestinians taunted the troops, hurling stones from every vantage point. Driven to a state of near-hysteria by an earlier mass chanting of Palestinian songs, they appeared to relish the uneven conflict.

● TEL AVIV About 8,000 Israeli doctors who ended a 10-day strike over pay claims only a month ago, were back on strike yesterday for 24 hours (AFP reports).

Arafat makes surprise visit to Belgrade

From Dessa Trevisan
Belgrade

Mr Yassir Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) was given all the honours due to a head of state when he arrived here yesterday on a surprise trip. His visit is clearly connected with continuing attempts to resolve the rift within the Palestinian movement.

The Yugoslavs have continued to give their support to Mr Arafat.

The Yugoslavs have good relations with Syria, and their own standing in the non-aligned movement is important for Mr Arafat's hopes.

He replied: "No, I am very hopeful that if this partial withdrawal takes place that it will be recognized."

Mr Arafat's view is that if this partial withdrawal takes place that it will be recognized.</p

The missile issue in Europe and America

Bonn protests its commitment to full deployment

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

Herr Jürgen Todenhöfer, the disengagement spokesman of the ruling Christian Democratic Union, yesterday emphatically welcomed the results of the Nato meeting in Brussels, saying it was now clear to the Russians that the deployment of missiles, including the Pershing 2, would go ahead if there was no success at the Geneva arms control talks.

He said the Pershings could not be waived as long as Western Europe was threatened by Soviet SS20s. His statement was seen as an attempt to dampen speculation that Bonn is weakening in its resolve to go through with full deployment in December and that even Dr Helmut Kohl, the Chancellor, now wants a compromise that would rule out the weapons mix NATO has insisted is essential.

Dr Kohl is now on holiday in Austria but he has left behind a fierce debate over the actual policies of the Government on deployment. Yesterday, the conservative newspaper *Die Welt* said Washington now doubted Bonn's steadfastness, and had viewed with alarm suggestions by Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Foreign Minister, that the compromise formula reached by the Soviet and American negotiators last year should be revived.

The newspaper added that Herr Friedrich Ruth, the Government disarmament expert, was now so interested in

Strauss denies his policy has changed

From Our Own Correspondent, Munich

Herr Franz Josef Strauss, the Prime Minister of Bavaria, said yesterday his recent first meeting with Herr Erich Honecker, the East German leader, did not mark a shift in his basic policy.

Herr Strauss countered speculation about a possible about turn in his normally tough line towards East Berlin after his involvement in arranging a DM1 billion (£250m) credit to East Germany. His role in the deal has led to unprecedented dissent in his own party, particularly on the extreme right.

Herr Strauss told a press conference on his return from a 10-day private visit to East Europe that he expected a series of new cooperation agreements

Court frees sex case diplomat

From Bernard D Nossiter
(New York Times)

After 10 months in seclusion, a North Korean diplomat left his refuge at his country's mission on Tuesday and surrendered to Westchester county authorities on a charge of sexual abuse.

The diplomat, O Nam Choi, pleaded guilty to third-degree sexual abuse, a misdemeanour, and was released in the custody of his lawyer and a senior diplomat on the understanding that he would soon leave the United States and never return.

Tuesday was the first time he had left his mission on East 80th Street in Manhattan since last September.

The diplomat was indicted last autumn on a charge of first-degree sexual abuse, a felony carrying a maximum sentence of seven years.

According to a warrant issued on September 22, he had grabbed a 43-year-old woman by her breasts and thrown her to the ground as she was walking in a park in Eastchester, New York, on September 5.

She fled and, several days later, picked out Mr O from photographs of 25 men attached to the North Korean mission. Mr O, aged 38, a third secretary, was one of six North Korean diplomats fishing in the park on the day of her assault.

The diplomat took sanctuary in his mission about September 30.

Von Richthofen down a Briton at bridge

Wiesbaden (Reuter) — The European bridge championships erupted in a row between two leading figures yesterday.

The two are the British star, John Collings, who has been engaged as captain of the Swiss ladies' team, and Joachim von Richthofen, the German captain.

It started when Von Richthofen expressed dissatisfaction with the Swiss ladies' bidding system.

Before the match, Collings, renowned for his panache as well as his bridge expertise, assured his players that his own presence at the table would exert a strong psychological effect on the opponents.

When the match began Von Richthofen was heard to say that his ladies were not prone to incontinence — a reference to

Senate vote supports MX cash for Reagan

From Mohsin Ali
Washington

The Republican-controlled Senate handed President Reagan a significant victory on Tuesday night, when it voted 58 to 41 for the production of the controversial MX missile.

It also passed a \$200,000m (£130,000m) defence authorization Bill for the fiscal year 1984. This gives the President nearly all of the new weaponry that he wants to continue his military modernization programme to counter the huge Soviet military build-up.

The Senate vote on the MX defeated a move by opponents of the giant missile to cut \$2,500m earmarked for MX production out of the overall defence Bill.

Last week, the House of Representatives, which has a Democratic majority, in a close vote of 220-207, backed the production of the MX missiles, which have 10 warheads each.

The Reagan Administration wants the money to produce the first 27 of the 100 MX missiles, which are to be deployed in the next few years in underground silos in Wyoming and Nebraska.

But the votes in the Senate, after weeks of posturing, quibbling and emotional debates, are not the final word of Congress.

Congressional opponents have given warning that they will continue their crusade against the MX in the autumn, when both chambers take up Bills to appropriate the money for the authorized missiles.

"It's a fragile consensus", Senator Paul Tribble, Republican from Virginia, said. He was one of the 46 Republicans who voted for the MX on Tuesday night.

Tomorrow, he will discuss

the results of his talks with his fellow Socialists before giving a

progress report to President Perini. By the end of the week he is expected to tell the President whether he is in a position to accept the invitation to form a government.

The general feeling is still that

he will finally succeed, though a

number of difficulties have to

be faced. Asked last night,

If he succeeds, he will become

Italy's first Socialist prime minister.



Mourning Evita: Hundreds of Argentines paying homage at the graveside of Señora Eva Perón, the second wife of President Juan Perón. She died of cancer on July 26, 1952, revered for her Charity work and her political influence.

Optimism on Craxi coalition chances

From Peter Nichols, Rome

Signor Bettino Craxi, the Italian Prime Minister-designate, is due to finish today his first round of detailed consultations with leaders of the parties he hopes to bring together in a new coalition.

Tomorrow, he will discuss

the results of his talks with his

follow Socialists before giving a

progress report to President Perini. By the end of the week he is expected to tell the President whether he is in a position to accept the invitation to form a government.

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number of difficulties have to

be faced. Asked last night,

If he succeeds, he will become

Italy's first Socialist prime minister.

Leading article, page 13

Scots angry at fish 'gift' to Norway

From Ian Murray, Brussels

Norway alone has been given herring quotas. Mr Jopling, the right by the EEC to catch, deplored this "willy nilly" use of the right by the EEC, a veto and felt this was not decision which has infuriated an appropriate moment to claim that a vital national interest was involved.

Having been kept out of their traditional fishing grounds for six years by an EEC conservation order, the Scottish fishing fleet now have to keep their boats tied up and watch their Norwegian rivals catch up to 9,000 tonnes of the fish.

The go-ahead to Norway was given at a meeting of EEC fisheries ministers after France switched its vote to support the move. This meant that Britain no longer held a blocking minority in the council.

Mr Michael Jopling, the British Minister, did not try to use his right to veto the move, as Denmark had done repeatedly during the meeting to prevent agreement on EEC

Leading article, page 13

£1,300m plan to bail out Belgian steel industry

From Our Own Correspondent, Brussels

The seemingly inexorable progress towards regionalisation in Belgium has taken another lurch forward with the coalition Government's latest proposals to bail out the country's beleaguered steel industry.

After seven months of hard fought bargaining between the French-speaking and Dutch-speaking communities, the Government has agreed a scheme to finance restructuring the industry which will bear significantly more heavily on Wallonia than on Flanders.

The French-speaking community will have to find some £335m of the total £1,300m restructuring bill. The remaining amount to £625m.

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Immediately previous lawful use allowed

Young v Secretary of State for the Environment and Others
 Ormrod) (*The Times* February 8, 1983) who had dismissed an appeal from Mr Justice Forbes who dismissed his appeal against an enforcement notice in respect of a building in Woodside Crescent, Slough, served by Bexley Borough Council and confirmed by the Secretary of State for the Environment.

Section 23 (9) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1971 did not enable a person upon whom an enforcement notice had been served alleging a breach of planning control by making a material change in the use of land, to revert to the use to which the land was last lawfully put but only to revert to the use immediately preceding that use forced against, provided that such use was itself lawful.

The House of Lords dismissed an appeal by Mr John Anthony Young from the Court of Appeal (Lord Lane, Lord Chief Justice, Lord Justice Watkins and Sir Roger

Stephens, Mr Nigel Macleod, QC and Mr Stephen Bickford-Smith for the appellant; Mr Andrew Collins and Mr Simon D. Brown for the secretary of state).

LORD FRASER said that where an enforcement notice was issued in respect of any development, what the subsection authorized without planning permission was used for the purpose for which the land could lawfully be used "if that development had not been carried out".

Accordingly one had to assume that the development consisting of the change of use in 1977 (in respect of which the enforcement notice had been issued) had not been carried out, and see what would have been the state of affairs on that assumption.

In the present case the land would have continued to be used as a laundry, as it was from 1970 to 1977. But admittedly it was not lawfully used during that period.

The appellant claimed to be entitled to follow the planning history of the land further back

through its earlier uses until he got back to the last lawful use, as a light industrial building from 1969 to 1970. But the process of following the history back would not be consistent with the hypothesis of section 23 (9) which was that only the development of 1977 had not been carried out.

The appellant's argument would have involved reading the subsection as it referred to the purpose for which the land could last lawfully be used before that development had been carried out". Such a reading would materially alter the sense of the subsection and was unwarranted.

Lord Elwyn-Jones, Lord Lowry, Lord Roskill and Lord Brightman agreed.

Solicitors: Ward Bowie for Chancellor & Ridley, Dartford; Treasury Solicitor.

Cross-summons cannot be heard together

Regina v Epsom Justices, Ex parte Gibbons
 Before Lord Justice Walkins and Mr Justice Taylor
 (Judgment delivered July 27)

Judges had no power to permit the hearing of cross-summons together, whether or not the parties concerned.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court so held, dismissing Susan Patricia Gibbons's application for judicial review of a decision by the Epsom Justices on April 7, 1983, to hear separately two cross-summons brought by the applicant and by PC Douglas Corrie, in each case alleging assault.

Mr Alexander Cranbrook for the applicant; Mr Simon Pratt for the constable.

LORD JUSTICE WATKINS said that the constable, relying on *Aldus* ([1973] QB 902), had

asked for the two informations to be tried separately, but the applicant had contended that since they were founded on the same incident, and involved the same evidence, they should be tried together.

The judge decided to try them separately.

The applicant now submitted that the justices had been wrong to regard themselves as bound by *Aldus*, and that they had failed to have regard to matters explained in *Clayton v Chief Constable of Norfolk* (*The Times* March 19, 1983; [1983] 2 WLR 555). But since they had not been referred to it, it was impossible to meet that criticism.

Aldus (*1962* 1 WLR 267), it had been held that where separate informations were preferred against two or more persons, justice had no power to try them together without consent. Clearly the justices had assumed that lack of consent by one

party deprived them of their discretion.

The House of Lords, in *Clayton*, reviewing those and other authorities, ruled that lack of consent did not deprive justices of their discretion to proceed in any manner which appeared just, although it was an important consideration. Lord Roskill had stated in clear terms how that discretion had to be exercised, and his Lordship thought justices would be well advised to follow that guidance carefully in similar cases.

The present case differed from the other authorities in that it involved cross-summons. In those circumstances it would often be wholly impractical for them to be heard together. However, for example, would a defendant enter his plea of silence and at the same time prosecute the other party? All sorts of complications of evidence and procedure might arise. Further,

Solicitors: Spencer Gibson & Son, Sutton; Metropolitan Police, Solicitor.

Correction

Judgment in *Gillick v West Norfolk and W�ich-Area Health Authority* (*The Times* July 27) was delivered on July 26. The attorneys were acting as London agents for Ollard & Bentley, March.

LOD BRIGHMAN said that the immediate issue concerned the right of a female barrister, in computing the profits of her profession, to deduct the cost of upkeep of a wardrobe of clothes of a design and colour suitable to be worn under her gown during court proceedings.

But during the course of the argument that issue was found to

Barrister loses court clothes tax plea

Collars should be white and short and therefore was not in a position to resort to her private wardrobe to answer the requirements of her profession. That conclusion was rightly made.

The taxpayer bought clothes in conformity with those requirements. The initial cost of purchase was a capital expense and therefore not material for present purposes. However, she needed to clean and rewash them from time to time and in the accounting period for the year of assessment 1977/78 she spent some £200 on replacements, laundering and cleaning. That sum was claimed as a deduction in computing the profits of her practice under Schedule D.

To qualify as a deduction the expenditure had to fall outside the prohibition contained in section 130 of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970 which provided: "Subject to the provisions of the tax acts, in computing the amount of the profits or gains to be charged under Case I or Case II of Schedule D, no sum shall be deducted in respect of—

(a) any disbursements or expenses not being money wholly and exclusively laid out or expended for the purposes of the trade, profession or vocation;

(b) any disbursements or expenses of maintenance of the parties' families or establishments, or any sum expended for any other domestic or private purposes distinct from the purposes of the trade, profession or vocation."

The effect of section 130(a) was to exclude as a deduction the money spent by the taxpayer unless she could establish that it was spent exclusively for the purposes of her profession.

The words "expended for the purposes of the trade, profession or vocation" meant expended to serve the purposes of the trade, profession or vocation for the benefit of a person entitled to enabling a person to earn on and earn profits in the trade etc. The words did not refer to "the purposes" of the taxpayer but to the purposes of the business which was a different concept although the purposes (that is the intentions or objects) of the taxpayer were fundamental to the application of section 130(a).

The effect of the word "exclusively" was to preclude a deduction if it appeared that the expenditure was not only to serve the purposes of the trade, profession or vocation of the taxpayer but also to serve some other purpose.

To ascertain whether the money was expended to serve the purposes of the taxpayer's business it was necessary to discover the taxpayer's "object" in making the expenditure.

The General Commissioners had therefore to look into the taxpayer's mind at the moment when the expenditure was made. Later events were irrelevant to the application of section 130 except as a reflection of the taxpayer's state of mind at the time of the expenditure.

If it appeared that the object of the taxpayer at the time of the expenditure was to serve two purposes, the purposes of the business and other purposes, it was immaterial to the application of section 130(a) that the business purposes intended to be served.

The object of the taxpayer in making the expenditure had to be distinguished from the effect of the expenditure. An expenditure might be made exclusively to serve the purposes of the business, but it might have a private advantage.

The existence of that private advantage did not necessarily preclude the exclusivity of the business purpose.

For example, if a medical consultant flew to the south of France for a week and stayed in the home of his friend whom he was attending professionally and sought to recover the cost of his air fare, the question would be whether the journey was undertaken solely to serve the purposes of his medical practice. That would be judged in the light of his object in making the journey.

That question would be answered by considering whether the stay in the south of France was a reasonable, honest subordinate, for undertaking the journey or was not a reason but only the effect. If the only object was to attend upon his patient, his stay on the Riviera would be an unavoidable effect of the expenditure of the journey and the expenditure lay outside the prohibition in section 130.

The appeal was basically concerned with the distinction between object and effect. The Inspector of Taxes disallowed the deduction claimed by the taxpayer. She appealed to the General Commissioners who confirmed the taxpayer's assessment. The taxpayer successfully appealed to the High Court who was upheld by the Court of Appeal. The Inspector now appealed.

The General Commissioners found as facts, *inter alia*, that the taxpayer had a private wardrobe which was ample sufficient to keep her clothed and shod without having to resort to any of the disallowed items and that she bought such items because she would not have been permitted to appear in court if she did not wear them or other clothes like them.

The disputed items of clothing consisted of perfectly ordinary articles of apparel which many ladies wore from choice. On the basis of their findings of fact, the General Commissioners had to draw an inference and decide whether or not the taxpayer had expended money on her professional wardrobe exclusively to serve the purposes of her business.

They concluded that she had two objects in making the expenditure, to serve the purposes of her business, and to serve her own purposes by enabling her property to be clothed.

Counsel for the taxpayer disclaimed any reliance on the fact that his client disliked dark clothing, never purchased it for private use.

Solicitors: Penningtons; Solicitor of Inland Revenue.

Injunctions against Laker

British Airways Board v Laker Airways Ltd and Others
British Caledonian Airways Ltd v Same

Laker Airways Ltd and Another v Secretary of State for Trade and Industry

The Court of Appeal (Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Oliver and Lord Justice Watkins) refused Laker Airways Ltd and the other defendants leave to appeal to the House of Lords against the court's judgment on July 26 (*The Times*, July 27) and against the court's refusal of Laker's application for judicial review (*The Times*, July 27).

The orders were suspended for the time necessary for a petition to the House of Lords for leave to appeal.

and therefore was not in a position to resort to her private wardrobe to answer the requirements of her profession. That conclusion was rightly made.

It would be absurd to suppose that there existed one law for the blonde barrister who lacked a wardrobe of dark clothes and another law for the brunette barrister whose wardrobe of every day clothes contained many dresses suitable for court appearances.

It therefore followed, as counsel conceded, that if a barrister, male or female, chose to establish a wardrobe of clothes exclusively for working purposes, he or she would be entitled to deduct the cost of its upkeep.

The question then arose whether that beneficial state of affairs would apply to other professional persons and persons in all other walks of self-employed life, and if not why not.

The only distinction that could be drawn was that a barrister who wore unacceptable clothes would find himself barred from pleading in court, as well as risking the loss of the goodwill of his clients, while other professional persons might be subject only to the latter sanction.

It did not seem logical that the right of deduction should depend on the degree of the sanction which induced the professional person to equip himself with subdued clothing. Furthermore, "necessity" was not part of the definition in section 130(a) and therefore the existence of a sanction was totally immaterial.

So there was no reason for concluding that the tradesman should be debarred from maintaining his own wardrobe of clothes for working days if the taxpayer's argument were correct.

Finally, there could be no distinction between top clothes and underclothes and other articles of wearing apparel.

The position was ultimately reached that there was a distinction to be drawn between the position of male and female barristers or between the position of barristers and practitioners of every other trade, profession and vocation or between top clothes, underwear and footwear.

The question was whether there was evidence which entitled the General Commissioners to reach the conclusion that the object of the taxpayer in spending the money was also to serve her private purposes of providing apparel with which to clothe herself.

Mr Justice Slade felt driven to answer this question in favour of the taxpayer because he felt constrained by the Commissioners' finding that, in effect, the only object present in the taxpayer's mind was the requirements of her profession. The conscious motive of the taxpayer was decisive.

The reasoning of the Court of Appeal was the same. What was present in the taxpayer's mind at the time of the expenditure concluded the case.

His Lordship was totally unable to accept that narrow approach. Of course the taxpayer thought only of the requirement of her profession when she first bought (as a capital expense) her wardrobe of subdued clothing and, no doubt, as and when she replaced items sent them to the laundress or the cleaner she would, if asked, have repeated that she was maintaining her wardrobe because of those requirements. It was the natural way that anyone incurring such expenditure would think and spend.

But she needed clothes to travel and wear at work and it was inconceivable that one object, though not a conscious motive, was the provision of the clothing that she needed as a human being.

His Lordship rejected the notion that the object of a taxpayer was inevitably limited to the particular conscious motive in mind at the moment of the expenditure. The motive of which the taxpayer was conscious was of vital significance, but it was not inevitably the only object which the Commissioners were entitled to find existent.

The Commissioners were not only entitled to reach the conclusion that the taxpayer's object was both to serve the purposes of her profession and also to serve her personal purposes, but his Lordship himself would have found it impossible to reach any other conclusion.

It would be inevitable that analogies would be canvassed; for example the self-employed nurse who equipped herself with a nurse's uniform. Such cases were matters of fact and degree. In the case of the nurse the material and design of the uniform might be dictated by the practical requirements of the art of nursing and the maintenance of hygiene.

Similar considerations might apply to the self-employed wafer who needed to wear "tails" as an essential part of the equipment of his trade.

The present decision should not raise problems in the "uniform" type of case because it was a matter of degree.

Lord Diplock, Lord Keith of Kinkel, and Lord Roskill agreed.

LORD ELWYN-JONES, dissenting, said that it was not open to the Commissioners in view of their findings of fact as to the taxpayer's purposes to conclude that "as the clothing was suitable for private as well as professional use, one of her purposes must have been to spend money on the clothing for private purposes".

That would be to disregard the evidence which they accepted as to her actual motive and purpose. That they had found was to enable her to carry on her profession.

Other benefits derived from the expenditure, namely that the clothing also provided her with warmth and decency, were purely incidental to the carrying on of her profession in the compulsory clothing she had to wear.

Solicitors: Penningtons; Solicitor of Inland Revenue.

Injunctions against Laker

British Airways Board v Laker Airways Ltd and Others

British Caledonian Airways Ltd v Same

Laker Airways Ltd and Another v Secretary of State for Trade and Industry

The Court of Appeal (Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Oliver and Lord Justice Watkins) refused Laker Airways Ltd and the other defendants leave to appeal to the House of Lords against the court's judgment on July 26 (*The Times*, July 27) and against the court's refusal of Laker's application for judicial review (*The Times*, July 27).

The orders were suspended for the time necessary for a petition to the House of Lords for leave to appeal.

and therefore was not in a position to resort to her private wardrobe to answer the requirements of her profession. That conclusion was rightly made.

It would be absurd to suppose that there existed one law for the blonde barrister who lacked a wardrobe of dark clothes and another law for the brunette barrister whose wardrobe of everyday clothes contained many dresses suitable for court appearances.

It therefore followed, as counsel conceded, that if a barrister, male or female, chose to establish a wardrobe of clothes exclusively for working purposes, he or she would be entitled to deduct the cost of its upkeep.

The question then arose whether that beneficial state of affairs would apply to other professional persons and persons in all other walks of self-employed life, and if not why not.

The only distinction that could be drawn was that a barrister who wore unacceptable clothes would find himself barred from pleading in court, as well as risking the loss of the goodwill of his clients, while other professional persons might be subject only to the latter sanction.

It did not seem logical that the right of deduction should depend on the degree of the sanction which induced the professional person to equip himself with subdued clothing. Furthermore, "necessity" was not part of the definition in section 130(a) and therefore the existence of a sanction was totally immaterial.

So there was no reason for concluding that the tradesman should be debarred from maintaining his own wardrobe of clothes for working days if the taxpayer's argument were correct.

Finally, there could be no distinction between top clothes and underclothes and other articles of wearing apparel.

The position was ultimately reached that there was a distinction to be drawn between the position of male and female barristers or between the position of barristers and practitioners of every other trade, profession and vocation or between top clothes, underwear and footwear.

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THE ARTS

Inevitably it has been dubbed "the British Ring". In 1976 the French came to Bayreuth under Captain Chereau; 1983 is the year of the British, with Sir Georg Solti in the pit and Sir Peter Hall and William Dudley as the production team. All three make their house debuts. Behind comes a posse of half-a-dozen British singers, some of them admittedly in minor parts. And in the foyer of one of the local banks there is an exhibition of the Ring at - Covent Garden.

On the evidence of the first two evenings of the Ring so far this week it looks like a British victory. The waters of the Rhine washed away the memories of disputes during the four-month rehearsal period and the loss of the tenors for both Siegmund and Siegfried, all fully reported in the German press. The international *Heldenchor* now seems to have achieved dinosaur status and is found only in museums and on old gramophone records.

The Hall/Dudley approach is signposted the moment the curtain rises on *Rheingold*. The Ring will be unfolded as a fairy-tale, albeit for the mature, and told via the elements of nature on which Wagner laid so much stress. Others have preferred political elements, but they are nowhere in sight.

Water is already there as the three nude Rhinemaidens splash about on stage. Fire, earth and air will surely follow. The excellent Diana Montague is the tall one, Agnes Habereder and Birgitta Svendsen her smaller, fishy sisters; each one an Esther Williams without the swimsuit. Alberich climbs up from all alone with a tank and reflecting mirror and the theatrical illusion is spectacular. Hall might have been thought to have had his fill of liquid containers on stage after *Pag Ustrem*, but Wagner and Ayrchbourne are different kettles of fish. And for once Wagner's almost impossible stage directions are carefully followed.

The move from the murky, swirling waters of the Rhine to the hilltop outside Valhalla is into another world. Wotan and Fricka are asleep on a grassy bank like a pair of lovers from *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, except that their physical separation is carefully outlined. Dudley has created a platform a few feet above the stage level shaped like a slice of fried leberkäse or a rectangular sandwich that has lain around for some time, except that its corners curl downwards rather than up. Hall, who ever since *Calisto* at Glyndebourne has been eager to thrust his singers towards the audience, can tilt the platform down to the Rhine or up to Valhalla. It also conceals and holds back entrances: Fasolt and Fafner loom over above as they come in search of their reward for building Valhalla, a castle almost courtesy of the brothers Gaint in the far distance.

Hall apparently was asked to provide special insurance for putting

Opera: John Higgins, in Bayreuth, reviews the first two instalments of 'the British Ring'

Wagner's fairy-tale is reaching majestically for the stars

Siegfried Jerusalem (left) as Siegmund — "for an hour or so the *Heldenchor* had come out of the museum" — Jeanne Altmeyer's Sieglinde matching his passion note for note, and the inexhaustible resourceful Siegmund Nimschen as Wotan to the Brünnhilde of Hildegard Behrens, "surely the star singer of this Ring"



his two basses (Manfred Schenk and Dieter Schweikart, both rich of voice)

on stilts and quite rightly declined. The giants have no trouble in climbing around, masked like ogres — the fairy-tale element again — and with Freia (Anita Soldi), a frightened Alice-in-Wonderland figure, scarcely coming up to their hips.

Nibelheim is less spectacular, a Dickensian workhouse where the ape-like Alberich terrifies his production line monkeys. Hermann Becht makes him a swarthy, villainous factory owner, wallowing in power when he has it, virile in defeat, with the curse, when the ring is snatched from his finger, magnificently spat out. A fine singing actor.

Manfred Jung, replacing Siegfried Jerusalem as Loge, who in turn replaced Dennis Bailey as Siegmund, is a firebox god with a russet mane. He is a commentator standing, deliberately, a little outside the production. Jung is a Ring veteran, knowing just how far to press his small but well-focused and excellently articulated tenor; he lacks,

though, the bitchery Heinz Sedlak that says too much.

Wotan and Fricka are the twin bridges between *Rheingold* and *Walküre*, and both change markedly with passing time. In the Vorspiel they are a handsome young couple out of love with one another. Siegmund Nimschen, in his Bayreuth debut, makes the *Rheingold* Wotan a self-regarding man, a chief executive hungry for more power among the gods. *Walküre* sourness has entered his life and Wotan crumples under Fricka's tirade before picking up again the threads of his uttered authority.

This scene in the centre of Act II set the first instance of attention slackening in the new Bayreuth Ring. Doris Soffel, so good in *Rheingold*, found *Walküre* a different matter. As Fricka the neglected wife her mezzo was fresh and secure, but as the stern guardian of Rhinebank morals, looking as vengeful as Gale Sondergaard in a "B" picture, there were pitch problems.

Nimschen, with seemingly inexhaustible vocal resources, was back on form with the return of Brünnhilde. In Hildegard Behrens' Bayreuth, surely has the star singer of this Ring. Karajan in Salzburg showed an entirely new Behrens to the opera world when he staged and conducted *Salomé*. Hall and Solti have together created yet another transformation with this, her first Brünnhilde. In shining black leather, with sequinned studs, she looks like a Saint Joan calling her amazon army to battle, the difference being, of course, that she fails almost at once. In the long confrontation with Wotan, Miss Behrens revealed all the mellowess of tone, flecked with resignation, that suggests hers will be a great Brünnhilde. Nimschen in "Der Augen leuchtenden Paar" showed the passions which Wotan had earlier so carefully suppressed. If this Ring is to be related as a fairy-tale then it is one with very human emotions.

Earlier in Act I Siegfried/Jerusalem and Jeanne Altmeyer had given a vivid, almost violent demonstration



of sexual attraction as Siegmund and Sieglinde. At the beginning of the week Jerusalem had been a lacklustre Walther in *Meistersinger* — something of that in a later report. Siegmund lies admirably for his voice and for an hour or so the *Heldenchor* had come out of the museum and back into the theatre. Jeanne Altmeyer matched his vocal passion note for note with her enormous soprano, and in the erotic embrace at the close of Act I, it seemed as though Siegfried was being created on the spot.

William Dudley has devised for Hunding (Mathias Höller) a tree-house which again follows Wagner's directions precisely, a massive trunk in a gloomy forest with double doors which fly open to let in Spring and light. Du bist der Lenz. And rarely is a finely tuned instrument under Solti's sensitive at every moment to the story being narrated, a fairy-tale for grown-ups told with the aid of modern stage technology. Hall and Dudley at the controls down in the Rhine and up on the misty mountain-top.

Donald Cooper



Piercing comedy for the bewildered intruder: Angela Thorne (left), Stephanie Beacham, Ian Ogilvy, James Laurenson

attempted change is a young man, Gregory, whom the elder sister, Duchess, introduces as her fiance.

To

Mark this intruder — like everyone outside the family — is nobodys. He subjects him to ceaseless hostile interrogation that finally exposes him as a shop-assistant, but not before Gregory has switched affections to the other sister, leaving them both feeling that they have lost their last chance of escape, whereupon the nursery tea resumes with the sense of a prison door closing for ever.

Mario Aitken's production

(launching a new management, Dramatis Personae Limited)

projects the piece with all the nervous energy and verbal pugnacity I remember from the original Hampstead version.

Ian Ogilvy, Angela Thorne and Stephanie Beacham do come over as a family and give you the sense of witnessing a routine that has been going on for years. They get the full comic contrast from the sight of evidently sensible middle-aged people erupting into noisy squabbles and party games. Each has a separate style of movement and address, from Mr Ogilvy's stately strut to Miss Beacham's hippophile lunge.

They also reserve their most

piercing comedy for the scenes with James Laurenson's bewil-

dered intruder, when they are forced out of routine and come in contact with the brutal facts of life and the revelation that there is no Father Christmas.

Irving Wardle

Television Frenetic elation

A bright American girl, she met and married an Englishman while on a scholarship to Cambridge. They had two children but the marriage subsequently broke up. She succeeded in killing herself in 1963. And that would be that except, of course, that Sylvia Plath wrote poetry. It was poetry that stuck very close to the raw surface of her self's contact with the world and, inevitably, it has generated a good deal of popular biographical fascination. Where the life ends and the poetry begins was as blurred for her as it has become for her admirers. The poems were jagged, baffled, struggled with language which were, above all, startlingly conventional in form because, for all the fury and intensity of her output, she retained an intoxication with the received expressive idea of poetry which limited her verse to harsh, unmediated reactions rather than attainments.

Letters Home (Channel 4) could not have set out the case more plainly. A kind of *Charlton Cross Road* with real loads, it was adapted by Rose Leiman Goldemberg from Plath's letters largely to her mother, Aurelia. She left behind 696 of them so the life is pretty thoroughly documented. Her wild oscillations of mood, particularly her heartbreakingly optimistic phases, provide all the necessary dramatic tension so Goldemberg sensibly kept her expressive devices to the minimum — mother's and daughter's letters were occasionally read simultaneously or in counterpoint and there was an abstract set consisting of mismatched, cloudy plastic flats behind which Sylvia periodically drifted.

The letters chosen seldom concerned themselves directly with the business of poetry. They were full, however, of her brittle ambition and of a naive and frenetic elation at every new development in her life. Extremities were her specialty. "I'll never speak of God again," she said when her father died.

Ted Hughes, her husband, was "the strongest man in the world" and would turn her into a poet "the world will gape at". Her mother responded as best she could, but always with some inkling that Sylvia was bound for disaster.

It is a terrible story made more terrible by the banality of the context revealed by the letters — the babies, the carpets for her new London flat, the cooker unconnected when she moved in — and it all worked surprisingly well on television primarily because Anna Nygh as Sylvia and June Brown as Aurelia both looked right and managed to inject a high degree of expressive flexibility and nuance into the crude highs and lows of the letters. But, above all, the fidelity and power of the production succeeded, perhaps in spite of its own intentions, in making clear that the poetry was too entwined with the disorder, that finally the more extravagant claims made for it only betray the persistent critical need to see art as, if not mimetic, than at least symptomatic.

Being Normal (BBC 1) was a play that began from the laudable position of wanting to publicize the problems of growth hormone deficiency, a childhood condition which restricts growth unless treated. It was aimed at the medical and teaching professions, both of whom, it was suggested, are inclined to dismiss parental fears. In principle such consumerist designs on the professions are to be applauded. Unfortunately in this case Brian Phelan's inordinately lugubrious treatment could not be salvaged even by actors of the calibre of David Suchet and Anna Carteret, and the message went undelivered.

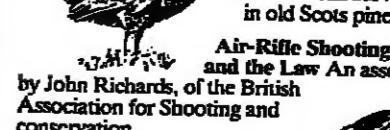
Bryan Appleyard

GAME FAIR NUMBER

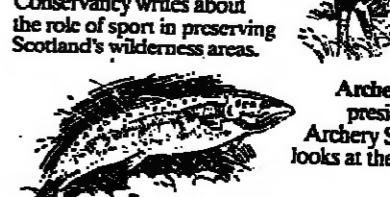
What to See at the Game Fair J.N.P. Watson previews some of the important events and displays.



Cock o' the Woods Don and Bridget MacCaskill's observations of the capercaille, a woodland bird that can survive only in old Scots pine forests.



Air-Rifle Shooting: Ethics and the Law An assessment by Richard Prior, of the Game Conservancy writes about the role of sport in preserving Scotland's wilderness areas.



Flight of the Atlantic Salmon A.C. Coombs investigates the decline in salmon numbers.

COUNTRY LIFE

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John Percival

SPECTRUM

Flower power to the people

If anyone in Italy should ask why the nerve-racking, sleep-destroying job of prime minister looks attractive, the best response would be: ask Bettino Craxi.

He is almost certain to get the post and, almost uniquely, he can be seen to have willed his way towards it from the moment he took over leadership of the ailing Socialist Party in July 1976. This singleness of purpose distinguishes Signor Craxi from most Italians who have been invited to form a government.

It is a distinction greater than the fact that his success would bring the first Socialist ever to the prime ministership. Certainly, plenty of earlier leaders of the 40 or more post-war governments arrived after a career passed in the search for high office. Some got there because they were temporarily the strongest among the ruling class of the dominant Christian Democratic Party; others almost by accident, or because of some lucky set of circumstances. A further few found the reins of office in their grasp because some sort of historical destiny brought an impudent finger into the complexities of the political game and touched an outsider.

Most prime ministers begin to fail quite quickly, coming and going at an average of nearer eight months than a year. They may fall by being too energetic, just as they may stay by scarcely being prime minister at all and so avoiding the tensions that activity inevitably brings to a coalition. And some even go because their success is resented.

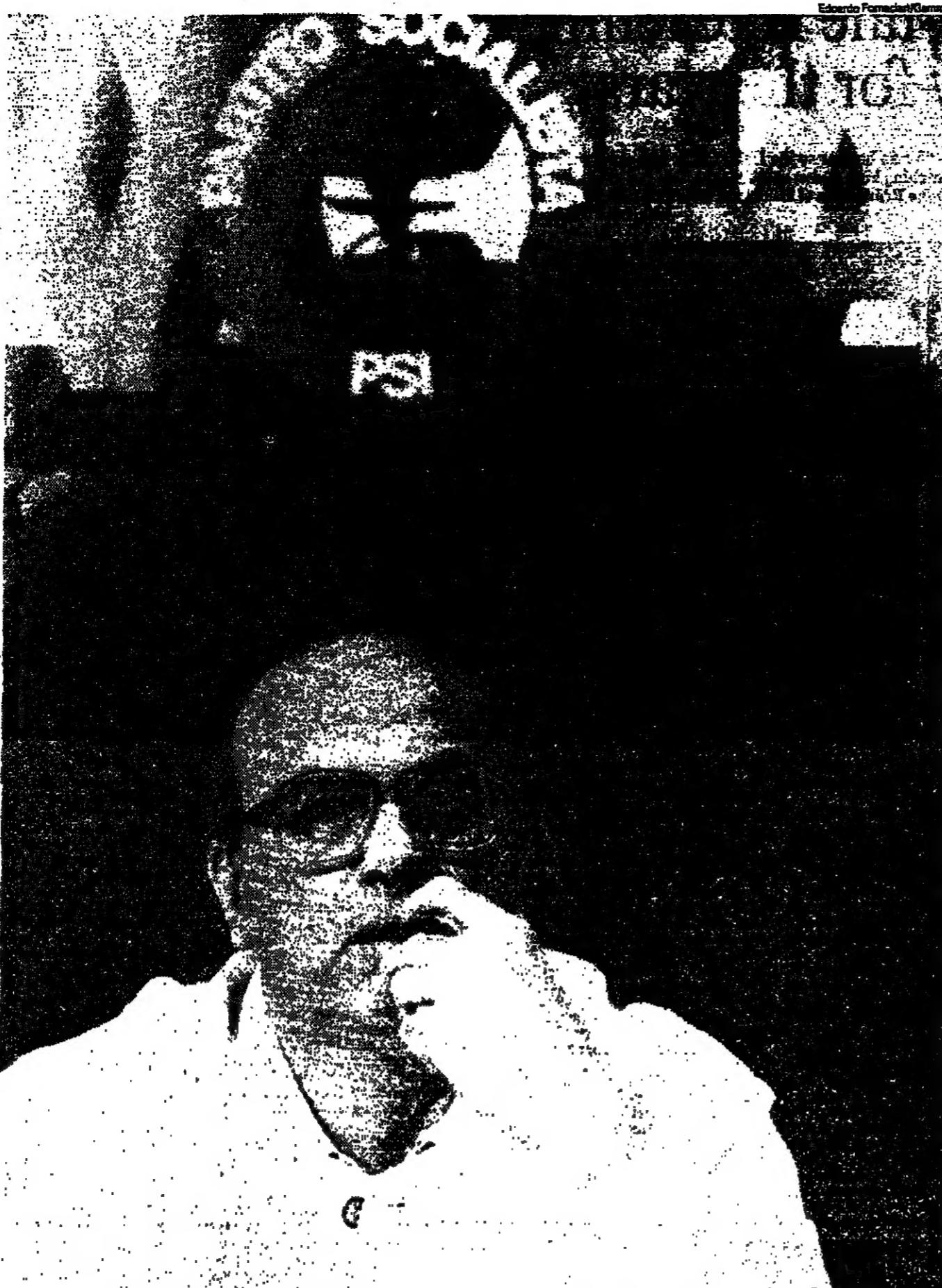
Craxi is still just under 50, unusually tall, with a reputation for remoteness in making his decisions, and a sure hand at accumulating around him the fragments from which in Italian conditions the realities of power are made. He has been a politician all his working life, starting as a party official before even waiting to take a degree.

He was born in Milan but the origins of his family are in Sicily. It is a familiar name, in different spellings, in the Messina area. Craxi himself speaks of one branch talked of locally as having descended from 'a king's son', which may mean that a lady of this particular Craxi line was more than a good friend of Ferdinand IV during his exile from Naples in 1799.

His father Vittorio called his first son Benedetto, but he immediately became known as Bettino, a diminutive which has stayed with him all his life despite its old-fashioned ring. The father was and remains a convinced socialist and was confirmed in his anti-communism by his experience as a candidate for Parliament immediately after the war, when a pact of unity of action still existed between the Communist and Socialist parties. The son's strange nickname made some of the wishful thinkers among his enemies suggest that his real name had been not Benedetto but Benito.

Persistent efforts have, in fact, been made to compare him with Mussolini who, of course, began his political life as a socialist. Cartoonists frequently show Craxi in Fascist uniform and it is a coincidence in his early life that shortly after Mussolini's death, his father was appointed prefect of Como, where the broken dictator passed his last hours. That childhood experience should have warned Bettino off right-wing adventures.

The background of his father's lawyer's office and socialist friends meant that he knew many heroes of the



The Times Profile: Bettino Craxi

resistance movement. They included Sandro Pertini, now President and a lifelong Socialist too, but of a different generation and stamp from Craxi. Pertini was present during the two great changes in the country's political leadership. In June 1981 he invited Giovanni Spadolini to form the first government since the war, led by a prime minister who was not a Christian Democrat. Spadolini is a Republican. The choice has now gone to a Socialist and if Craxi has been denied an absolute first he was at least asked to try his hand in 1979. Then he failed but his efforts were useful to him

in bringing him closer to President Pertini, who before had been cold towards him.

The Christian Democrat loss of their monopoly of the prime ministership ushered in the second great change. As the dominant party began to lose its once seemingly eternal function of leadership, the institutional weaknesses surrounding the executive became clearer. They were always there but less obvious when the prime minister came from the predominant party.

When he was elected secretary in July 1976, he had 10 per cent of the party's right wing behind him and his cautious elders predicted a brief term of office for him. He won the vital

capacity and energy who nevertheless was severely handicapped as prime minister by the fact that his Republican Party was small. Putting aside the personal antipathies which Craxi aroused and fears about his autocratic manner, he can be fairly said to have dealt with this fundamental problem of the executive within his own party in a convincing way. He has never, however, held any ministerial office.

Craxi recognized this problem early. He also saw the difficulties it brought for Spadolini, a man of great working

national congress in 1981 with 70 per cent of the vote and he had, in the meantime, turned his party from what looked in 1976, at the height of Communist advances, practically a relic of the past, into an efficiently managed modern group.

He has discarded Marx in favour of Proudhon's view that communism would "Asiaitize European civilisations", and has replaced the hammer and sickle with the red carnation as the Socialist Party's symbol. He imposed one policy - his own, of course - on a party traditionally ambivalent especially towards communism. His position as secretary has, since then, been totally safe so long as his methods attract a bigger popular vote.

What has been called the "Craxi effect" looked set to put wind in plenty in the Socialist sails. But in the general election last month, which Craxi himself imposed, his showing was a disappointment. This was partly due to a series of scandals involving leading Socialists in Piedmont.

The more popular Spadolini gained handsomely. Worse from Craxi's point of view was the failure of his fundamental argument: the logic of all he has done, including friendship with the Americans and acceptance of the cruise missiles should lead the Socialists to increase their votes substantially and at the expense of the communists. Last month they did neither.

In this sense it can be argued that Craxi should not have offered the prime ministership at all. But that would be too literal a reading. The politicians are still not inclined to measure a direct connection between elections and the sort of government they feel the country should have. Craxi, moreover, gained in real power as result of Christian Democrat losses. He commands only a little more than 10 per cent of the popular vote but because of parliamentary arithmetic his party is essential to any acceptable coalition.

Craxi draws advantages from what his adversaries condemn as its defects. He is criticized for placing power before ideology. The Communists, who call him "Nihil" or "Mr Nothing", see him as an enemy instead of the potential partner they would like in a left-wing coalition to force the Christian Democrats into opposition.

Fears about his alleged resemblance to Mussolini leave out of account the fact that he cannot rule as prime minister without a broad coalition behind him consisting of leaders of other parties who will watch him with suspicion. This is not the terrain from which dictators emerge, unless the system itself should collapse. And what he is bringing to it - which essentially is an awareness of power and its uses - may very well help to strengthen the executive.

The ailing office of prime minister, as well as the issue of relations between the executive and Parliament, are subjects which could well benefit from Craxi's experience and, for that matter, from his high-handedness.

It may be time for a man who can use the phrase which sounds so brutal in the framework of Italy's convoluted political life: I have great respect for those who study the stars, but unfortunately I have the unpleasant vice of believing only in what I see".

He is presumably saying: "merits, as much as defects, can be looked for within ourselves and not in our stars, or even in our ideologies". Not being starry-eyed is what the "Craxi effect" really means.

Peter Nichols

FINDINGS

A series reporting on research:
WET ARCHAEOLOGY



Bronze Age platform in the side of a drainage ditch

of the side. At first he thought it was a trackway, but when he found that the traces extended for more than 100 metres he realized it must be something more substantial. No pottery was found to date it, but a rushed radiocarbon date from the British Museum came out at 660 bc, so it looks as if it was an artificial platform, probably defensive, set in the open fenland and surrounded by water - at least in winter.

Other sites have also been located. One is a moated site, known as St Peter's Monastery. If it was a monastery, then the good sains must have been able to swim, says Francis Pryor sardonically, for it would have been very wet in the Middle Ages. In fact, Iron Age pottery has been found under the alluvium, and it is clearly an Iron Age hill fort, if indeed one can apply the term "hill fort" to a site that is only two metres above sea level.

Some of the sites are even older. At Eton, a Neolithic causewayed camp has been discovered. Unfortunately a gravel quarry is approaching so

archaeologists are desperately excavating what they can before it is swallowed up by the machines, or just as bad, before it is de-watered. As the gravel quarries lower the water level the viral wooden objects will dry out and crumble to dust.

Making tracks

The classic area of wet archaeology is in the Somerset Levels, around Glastonbury. This low lying area has for the past 5,000 years been accumulating the peat with which you fertilize your gardens. In the Neolithic and Bronze Age the growing peat bog was criss-crossed with wooden trackways, and these are constantly being sliced up by the peat cutting machines. Bryony Orme and Professor John Coles have been following these trackways, discovering in the process the oldest trackway in the world, the so-called Sweet Track, built around 4000 BC.

The big surprise has been the high quality of Neolithic carpentry, in particular people at that time

were practising coppicing the deliberate control of woodland in order to produce withies in standardized sizes for the mass-production of wattles on a grand scale. A complete trackway, the Walton track, was discovered built entirely of wattle hurdling. This showed not only their skill in woodworking but also their expert forestry management. Recently a small museum has been set up at the Willows Garden Centre on the Shapwick-Westhay road.

Eclipse Track near Meare

Fair deduction

The famous Iron Age lake villages at Glastonbury and Meare are much later in date than the trackways, but they present a problem: why on earth should anyone live in such damp conditions? And why were they so wealthy? It is said that more glass beads have been found here than on any other domestic site in southern England. The latest theory is that it was not a permanently occupied village at all, but the site of a temporary summer fair. The remote position of Glastonbury, far away from the centres of power, is precisely where such fairs are often

Wheels within

The Prehistoric society recently held a conference on European Wetlands in prehistory, the well-known Alpine lake-villages continue to be explored, with contributions from Italy, France and Switzerland. There was a fascinating account of excavations under the new Zurich opera house, where neolithic and Bronze Age lake dwellings unexpectedly came to light. Prehistoric trackways are also found in north Germany where they seem to specialize in the discovery of wooden wheels that fell off the carts (why have they not found any wheels in Somerset?)

But the most spectacular contribution came from Denmark, which has been tilling since the last ice age, the north-west rising, the south-east falling and at Tybrind Vig a submerged mesolithic settlement has been discovered under the sea. Here divers found wooden fish hooks with the lines still attached by clove hitches, as well as 15 bows and a complete boat, a dug out canoe made from the trunk of a lime tree and dating to 3300 bc. Their prize find consisted of two carved oars representing a new art form of the earliest inhabitants of northern Europe.

As always there is also a political aspect to wet archaeology, on the whole archaeologists are hardened to the destruction of archaeological sites, and are resigned to excavating where they cannot preserve. Yet there is a growing feeling that much of the drainage in the Somerset levels and in Sedgemoor is not financially viable: the water board having got the bit between its teeth, is draining for the sake of draining, and the cost of the drainage is out of all proportion to the potential agricultural returns. Since the drainage is destroying the archaeology - to say nothing of the wild life - this looks like being the next political "cause" for archaeologists.

Andrew Selkirk

moreover...
Miles Kington

A close shave for Andropov

There were jubilant scenes in Russia earlier this week when Yuri Andropov was found innocent on a charge of using a small American girl for unethical purposes. If he had been found guilty there could have been heavy penalties, especially for the judge and lawyers.

The first transcript of the trial is beginning to leak through, and we are proud to bring you an exclusive extract today. It has been declared authentic over the phone by more than 40 historians.

Counsel: Your name?

Andropov: Yuri Andropov.

Counsel: Your profession?

Andropov: Head of the Soviet Union, president of the Moscow Parks Committee, Honorary Colonel of the Massed Band of the KGB.

Counsel: Thank you, one job will do. Is there any truth in the rumour that your flat is stacked high with Glenn Miller records?

Judge: I do not see what this has to do with the case.

Counsel: Nothing, comrade judge, but it is something the whole world is dying to know.

Judge: Some other time, perhaps.

Counsel: Quite. Now, Mr Andropov, did you or did you not issue an invitation to a young American girl recently to be your guest in the USSR?

Andropov: I did.

Counsel: Were the words of your invitation: "Come to Moscow and I will show you a good time"?

Andropov: No, I said to her: "Come to Moscow and I will show you that Russia does not want war".

Counsel: Are you seriously suggesting that you and a teenage American girl exchanged letters about the international situation?

Andropov: Yes. She wrote to me first.

Counsel: This becomes more and more ludicrous. You now expect us to believe that a small girl in America wrote to you about the arms race, and that you wrote back inviting her for further talks?

Andropov: Yes.

Counsel: There are 10 million little girls in Russia, Mr Andropov. Why did you not write to one of them?

Andropov: Because they did not write to me first.

Counsel: Perhaps they did not have your address, Mr Andropov. Perhaps nobody in Russia has your address. Yet you ask the court to believe that this little girl in America knew your address. Had you perhaps been advertising in American magazines for little girls to be your pen-pals?

Andropov: This suggestion is outrageous...

Counsel: Perhaps you actually prefer American girls, Mr Andropov? Do you prefer the sun-tanned freckled, pretty American teenager to our pale but dumpy beauties?

Andropov: This is absolutely monstrous.

Judge: The line of questioning is dubious, Mr Andropov, but it cannot be denied that you have been writing to little American girls and not to Russian girls, i think we ought to be told why.

Counsel: Perhaps I can put it another way. When the rest of the praesidium want to know how talks with the Americans are getting on, do you mention the fact that although not in contact with the White House you are writing to a small American girl about things?

Andropov: I do not think it would interest them.

Counsel: I see. You have concealed all this from the praesidium. Have you talked it over with Mrs Andropov?

Andropov: Yes, of course.

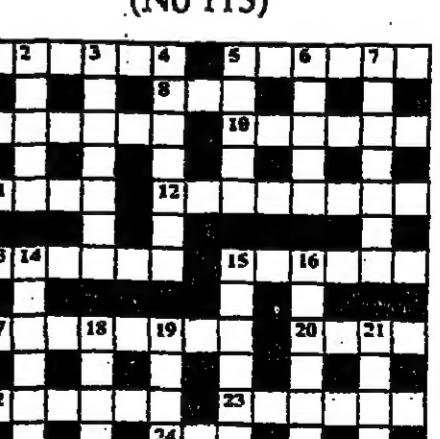
Counsel: I hope she was understanding. We shall find that out in a moment, when Mrs Andropov takes the stand to talk about your private life. Meanwhile, may I ask if you have ever corresponded with young American boys about the arms race, or indeed invited them to Russia?

Andropov: No.

Counsel: Well, thank heaven for small mercies.

(The case was adjourned at this point for new prosecuting counsel to be found.)

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 113)



ACROSS

- 1 Sectional building (6)
- 5 Set of arches (6)
- 8 Increases (3)
- 9 Rabbit tunnels (6)
- 10 Japanese garment (6)
- 11 Eye infection (4)
- 12 Around (4)
- 13 Uttered (6)
- 14 Hard (6)
- 15 Popular record (5,3)
- 16 Agreement (4)
- 17 Puts (6)
- 22 More sacred (6)
- 23 Foot digit (3)
- 24 Sad (6)
- 25 Calm (6)

DOWN

- 2 Act reciprocally (5)
- 3 Penalty (7)
- 4 Tiered sleeper (4,3)
- 5 Awry (5)
- 6 Head design brooch (5)
- 7 Dampest (7)
- 14 Drinking glass (7)
- 15 Brings back (7)
- 16 Spiked (7)
- 18 Foot covering (5)
- 19 Speed (5)
- 21 Swindle (5)

SOLUTION TO NO 112

ACROSS: 1 Repast 4 Module 7 Book 8 Ultimate

4 Drunkard 12 Set 15 Wherry 16 Way out 17 Bay

19 Hen party 24 Juvenile 25 Meow 26 Ferret

27 Submit

DOWN: 1 Robe 2 Propriety 3 Truck 4 Meter

5 Dame 6 Laite 8 North 11 Drama 12 Short

13 Term 14 Swab 18 Amuse 20 Evict

21 Press 22 Deer 23 Swot

Play the
DET
ENCE
The Gi
the Sea O

BOOKS

Word storm

The Death of Virgil
By Hermann Broch
Translated by Jean Starr Untermyer
London, £3.95

Instead of taking *Lost Illusions* and Daniel Defoe away as usual for your sat read this summer, pack Hermann Broch's astonishing novel of 1945. You will not find it easy - could not claim to do justice to the richness of its argument and inventiveness reading it for the first time - but you will live the kind of time required to savour its uniqueness and, if you enter *The Death of Virgil* by moon shores on a Mediterranean evening you might even sleep clean away:

...it still shuddered in the depths of water, but tiny dark letters, never a began to filter away everywhere in the mirror of sea, in the mirror of the sea, one indistinguishable from the other. The light no longer hung in itself, and, moving so, it was luminous but no longer illuminated anything, so that in the landscape over which it seemed confined in its own right.

Augustus is landing at Brundisium after a trip to Greece, each is a brilliant descriptive writer, and the book contains numerous passages of great inventiveness and vigour; an apocalyptic sky, a harmonious men of animals, a shipload of re-servicing platoons, a small arm filled with clawed and stoned furies, the creek of carts living for market in the dead hours of the night. This sailing tests the flexibility and resourcefulness of the English language to the utmost, the test is passed.

That *The Death of Virgil* has ever quite managed to establish itself in a country where, as Ward Levin remarks in an enthusiastic introduction, men like Kafka, Thomas Mann, and Hermann Hesse are honoured in theory than practice, is certainly not the fault of the translation, on which Jean Starr Untermyer worked with Broch for nearly two years. The result must be one of the finest ever to flow between the English and German languages.

Broch was born in Vienna in 1886, which makes him the last contemporary of Max Klinger, Gustav Klimt, and the layered horizons of Max Ernst, the voyage from Ireland and the sail towards oblivion in the first and second acts of *Tristan and Isolde*, the paint-imagery of Gustav Klimt:

...drifted back from the kingdom of the palace like transparent strips of veiling, nearing at times, receding at others, red after red dotted with cymbol points...

I mention these names to show the kind of company Broch keeps as an artist of his time. The breakdown of verbal communication variously explored in the works of Kafka, Musil, Schoenbeck, Joyce, Dada, and Canetti (*Auto-de-fé* precedes *The Death of Virgil* by ten years) is taken for granted by the early 1940s, and Broch is on to the next stage of stating the irrational unthinkability of the human experience in the face. Describing the indescribable, visualizing what is normally only heard, are part of the enormous ambition of his book. *The Death of Virgil* is the Rome of Augustus seen through the Vienna of Hermann Broch. It propounds the end of empire and the dissolution of art with the greatest virtuousness. Try the first 50 pages first.

Michael Ratcliffe

Fiction

Play the old malarkey again, Sam

State Carlo
Stephen Sondheim
Key & Warburg, £8.50

Pay Any Price
Ted Albee
Inside, £7.95

prizes for identifying the best of the month at your local bookstore. It is of Poulard Pulp, with attention focused on the work counter. But hand-published too like to jog at the rear of the annual at the Lowest Common denominator, if only to get a idea where next year's are going to come from. The tales of Stephen Sondheim's new period thriller for

example will be studied with great interest, not all of it friendly. Mr. Sheppard's only previous book, *The Four Hundred*, earned him the unhappy distinction of being the man who finally nailed the old publishing myth that bestsellers can always be bought if your pocket is long enough. The hype which surrounded Mr. Sheppard's debut as a writer was awesome, the sales which followed were not. But this time I think he is going to be lucky.

His hero, Harry Pilikian, is an Armenian American songwriter, comfortably holed up in neutral Monaco at the beginning of World War Two. Every character in Harry's bel monde cafe society will be instantly recognisable by movie buffs and aficionados of popular fiction of the period. There are eccentric



Royal symbols. Henry, Prince of Wales, not playing billiards but fighting at the barriers, engraved by William Hole, 1612. Elizabeth by Francis Delaram after Hilliard, c 1617-19. Elizabeth, Electress Palatine, and her son, Frederick Henry, by Hilliard, c 1615.

Icons and images for propaganda

The English Renaissance Miniature

By Roy Strong
(Thames & Hudson, £18)

Art being notoriously never pure and seldom simple, we should not be surprised that the main practitioners of the miniature in Tudor and early Stuart times emerge from Sir Roy Strong's authoritative new study as importantly political figures, or at least as important tools of politicians. The creation and maintenance of the correct royal image was a major concern in the country at the time: every picture tells a story, and the story the approved images of a robust but unchallengeable Henry VIII or a beautiful and immortally youthful Elizabeth I told was vital to keeping the political balance. These were icons, with a symbolic significance far beyond themselves, and were approached accordingly by their creators.

Character, private character as conveyed by the face and stance of a sitter, had nothing to do with it - not as long as the employment of leading miniaturists remained a royal prerogative, if not monopoly. It is very noticeable that in the "show of the book", *Artists of the Tudor Court*, in which the Victoria and Albert is exhibiting most of the more important examples, the most vivid likenesses tend to be of children (where presumably the image had not yet hardened) and of a succession of "unknown gentlemen". Though inevitably we shall continue to think of the Elizabethan miniature largely in terms of the two great figures, Hilliard and Oliver, Sir Roy has unearthed and defined a couple of important predecessors, Lucas Horenbout, who helped to drag the miniature out of the margins of manuscripts and into a frame of its own, and Levina Teerlinc, who was in effect Mary I's official limner and seems to have taught Hilliard.

Both of those, like Hilliard himself, were essentially medieval artists, working in a remote provincial tradition. Oliver, who went to Italy in his thirties, was in contrast Britain's first Renaissance artist, and seems, extraordinarily precocious as he was, to have caught on to Continental taste and practice long before the first-hand encounter. The clear drawing of this distinction between the equal, rival reputations of Hilliard and Oliver is one of the book's most useful achievements, since it directs our attention, after we have come to understand the political background and all that, back to those aesthetic considerations which are finally no less important than their context. If we understand the implications of these jewel-like images more clearly, we also end up looking at the things themselves more sharply: the proper balance is, after all, well held.

John Russell Taylor

Entirely professional

And We Shall Shock Them

The British Army in the Second World War

By David Fraser
(Hodder & Stoughton, £12.95)

It seems only a short while since I was reviewing in these columns Sir David's widely acclaimed official biography of Alanbrooke, yet here is another extraordinarily difficult task encompassed - a survey of the performance of the British Army in every theatre during six years of war. This is a rate of productivity which British shipyards might envy! It is enviable, because this is not just a back job. Page after page discloses the result of a deep, dispassionate weighing up of men and the *eminences grises* of the Ministry of Defence should put it straight on their reading lists.

We may take as read all that Sir David writes in praise of battles long ago and the men who lost or won them. The most constructively valuable aspect of the book is its refusal to make excuses: its running

commentary on what was wrong with the Army, in too many places for too many years. Why was it that until about halfway through the war we had but a handful of British divisions in contact with the enemy and only one victory, over Italians, to our credit? If the public and the politicians refused to provide enough tools, Sir David rightly reminds us that it was the pre-war amateurism, pervasive throughout much of the Army, that enabled our operations until master-managers like Montgomery and Slim imposed their will. Now Sir David afraid to point a finger at poltroonery, criminality, incompetence: his is not an army of angels.

But even an open-minded general can suffer from tunnel-vision. It can be argued that an army is as good as its intelligence. Sir David is not expansive about the handling of intelligence within the army itself - by no means always beyond reproach - and though he tips his hat occasionally at Ultra he gives no real impression of the incessant flow of hard information about the enemy that poured from Bletchley Park to headquarters in the field. He is cool, for example, about Auchinleck's handling of "First Alamein": the effect would be icier if he had pointed out that the Axis was receiving, literally, hundreds of Ultra signals giving him Rommel's strength and intentions.

The British Army appears *in vacuo* in another sense. Considering that its achievements are inconceivable without the Russian killing-ground and the masses of American manpower, Sir David might have examined much more thoroughly the problems for us "rough islanders" of fighting, as against Napoleon and the Kaiser, a coalition war. Still he makes conclusively his central point: "Providence, the extraordinary course of events, and the mistakes of the enemy provided time for the army to make good its mistakes, repair and restart the machine and drive it to ultimate triumph. The men who composed the British Army in the Second World War learned their trade and became entirely professional."

Ronald Lewin

Oh, Sir Jasper, do not . . .

The Complete Baronetage

By George Edward Cokayne
(Alan Sutton, £75)

Where would the British historian be without recourse to that authoritative work, *The Complete Peerage*, originally compiled by G. E. Cokayne? This was reissued last year in microprint and now the same publisher has similarly brought out G.E.C.'s other work, *The Complete Baronetage*. Though six volumes have been compressed into one it may be read without any visual aids. He makes conclusively his central point: "Providence, the extraordinary course of events, and the mistakes of the enemy provided time for the army to make good its mistakes, repair and restart the machine and drive it to ultimate triumph. The men who composed the British Army in the Second World War learned their trade and became entirely professional."

In 1611 James I instituted the Baronetage for those who paid the equivalent of 30 soldiers' wages for three years in the

colonization of Ulster. Irish baronets followed in 1619, and seven years later Charles I tempted Scotsman to participate in a similar scheme in the new world. Tenures were offered for Baronetcies of Nova Scotia, together with grants of 16,000 acres apiece. As takers found it impossible to reach their lands, by a legal fiction they took possession on Edinburgh Castle Hill, conveniently designated part of Nova Scotia. Grants ceased when in 1632 the province was ceded to France, but these baronets lasted until the Union with England.

There are several black borders signifying self-assumed "baronets". A few of these came to grief. An Edinburgh tailor, John Blackader (sic), had the temerity to assume the family baronetcy although coming from a bastard branch. In 1737 he was sentenced to have his ear nailed to the post for perjury. Most got away with it, some even being recognized at court or in naval and military gazettes. Editors of Baronetcies, who should have known better, included them with bona fide baronets. A naval architect grandly announced in 1877, "I

Patrick Montague-Smith

Crime

Ferreting for mole

Ferret

By George Markstein
(Hodder & Stoughton, £7.95)

Espionage is real, besides being the stuff of a certain intriguing sort of fiction. Indeed, some spying is so real and so secret, we are told in the blurb to this book, that it can be spoken of only if it is pretended that it is pure fiction. Or, as one of the characters casually remarks, "there are things people mustn't know." It is only when such things impinge momentarily on some ordinary life, as they are shown plausibly doing in the early pages here, that we John Public, get the smallest hint.

And that, Markstein says convincingly, is quickly enough muffled, as when his innocent G.P. looks after a mysterious, shocked man and can get no explanations of any sort from anyone.

If it's paranoia you're after, where better to look than California? Jenny Hunt, the heroine of Susan Trout's *Incapacita* (*Severn House*, £7.95), is a loopy Mill Valley heiress whose only ambition is to be honest and kind. As a result, she is effortlessly relieved of her wealth by a financial consultant. However, the household of thieves and villains into which she innocently strays finds it increasingly relishes the period he's describing. No doubt detractors will point out that the plot of *Monte Carlo* has been lifted, lock and stock, if not actually barrel, from the film *Casablanca*. But then Stephen Sheppard, a former National Theatre actor, can retort that even the Bard was not above reworking other chaps' scenarios when it suited him. And besides, Sam was always being asked to play it again.

Jackie Collins is a writer who shows no inclination to stray from her home base. Why should she, when the world she knows best - the flash and dash of Hollywood - offers such rich pickings? Hollywood. Wives (*Collins*, £9.50) is less ambitious than its predecessor, *Chances*. But Miss Collins still seems to be enjoying the whoppers she tells, and occasional slants of humour make her books infinitely preferable to those of say Harold Robbins or Jacqueline Susann.

There's a distinct sensation of déjà vu about Ted Albee's new book, too. But it comes from reading the newspapers rather than other spy thrillers. The hero of *Pay Any Price*, SIS officer James Boyd, is one of those cloak-and-dagger merchants whose sense of decency is offended once and often by the warped unilateralism of his masters. He uncovers incontrovertible evidence not only that the Kennedy assassinations were the work of an unholy alliance between the CIA and the Mafia, but that the mindbending techniques used to bring Lee Harvey Oswald

Carve employ along with all the delightful jargon and hinted-at inner knowledge. So is Markstein's book of a lower order? It depends what you expect. If you are content to see fiction used to expose (a little) the real secrets of the real world, fine. If you hope that fiction will expose the secrets of the heart, some disappointment.

Death Wisher, by Philip Lorraine (*Collins*, £6.75). Where there's a Will there's a guess and again story. Excellent Provence descriptions; mildly manipulated characters (but otherwise where would the surprise be?).

A Party to Murder, by Michael Underwood (*Macmillan*, £6.50). Inside provincial Prosecuting Solicitor's office. A blunt instrument used, but the writing is always nicely sharp. You learn, puzzle, enjoy.

The Leader and the Damned, by Colin Forbes (*Collins*, £8.95).

Here's 478 glib public pages with ingeniously interesting double plot set in Berchtesgaden and all Europe, 1943, plus mingled dashes of fact.

The Shaft, by Paul Chevalier (*Hodder & Stoughton*, £7.95).

One for pillow machos. Monster treasure hunt off Nova Scotia, tough men, beautiful (and quick to embrace) girl, technical items a-go-go.

Strained Relations, by Alison Cairns (*Collins*, £6.75).

First book of promises tells of can-of-worms Cornwall where few are what they seem. Nicely gossipy, if straining belief occasionally.

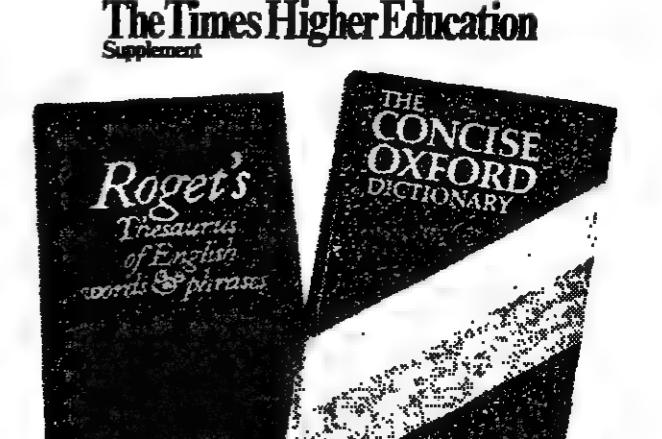
Nobody Cared for Kate, by Gene Thompson (*Gollancz*, £7.95).

Attractive American lawyer caught up in locked-barge mystery on Canal du Midi. Alibis and motives galore. *Snowball's Sayers* live.

H. R. F. Keating

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Oldest cathedral

Stonehenge Complete
By Christopher Chippindale
(Thames & Hudson, £12.95)

Mr Gladstone, when staying with the Bishop of Salisbury, went out after dinner to see Stonehenge and wrote in his diary (31 March 1853) "a noble, and an awful relic, telling much and telling that it conceals more." After the first World War, the Society of Antiquaries of London asked Colonel Hawley to conduct excavations at Stonehenge to resolve its date and purpose; as Chippindale says, the 1919-26 Hawley excavations were a disaster - Hawley himself said "the more we dig, the more the mystery appears to deepen". (*Times*, 5 August 1927).

After the second World War Professors Atkinson and Piggott conducted the first modern scientific excavations, and we still all eagerly await the full publication of these remarkable excavations of the 1950s; they are summarized in Atkinson's *Stonehenge* (a Pelican, first published in 1956, and reprinted in 1979). Chippindale's excellent book deals with the views that people have had about this monument, one of the seven wonders of prehistoric Europe, from its first mention in written records. It claims, as at first sight it might appear, extravagantly, that it includes "everything important, interesting or odd that has been written or painted, discovered or imagined about the most extraordinary ancient building in the world", but as one reads the book and studies its lavish and beautiful illustrations, the claim seems justified.

Stonehenge has been used as an emblem by all manner of organisations and since the Stonehenge astronomy boom especially in the western USA. Chippindale includes the logo of the Sarsen Press, Redwood City, California. I treasure the dinner menu of the wagon-restaurant in the Boulogne-Milan TAC of a few weeks ago which has a fine picture of Stonehenge advertising Kronenbourg beer.

Glyn Daniel

John Nicholson

H. R. F. Keating



Anyone for Tom?

Though it is a month since Michael Foot's chief of staff, Sir Tom McCaffrey, intimated that he would not want to continue under Labour's new leader, there has been no rush to engage the services of the man with the unique experience of having headed public relations at the Home Office, Foreign Office, 10 Downing Street and Leader of the Opposition's office. "I would not leave the new leader in the lurch by walking out on October 7," McCaffrey says, "but I do think it would be wrong both for them and for me to serve a third Labour leader as I did Jim Callaghan and Michael Foot. I am hoping someone will come forward with some suggestions." Sir Tom McCaffrey is 61.

Out of touch

The Falkland Islands have been cut off. No, not in the south Atlantic but right here in London where the Falkland Islands Office finds itself without telephone and Telex after moving from Great Smith Street to Tufton Street. "Incommunicado" was the plaintive word from a callbox. Their plight could last some time. A firm of solicitors in Covent Garden, Thomas M. Barth, has been trying to contact British Telecom's North Central Area Sales Office by telephone for two weeks. Every time the phone rang unanswered. Finally they sent a Telex explaining they wanted to buy some equipment and had been ringing without success for a fortnight. The response was: "Do you have a reference for us?"

Attractions at the Barbican
Centre's family festival are to include "novelties such as a giant inflatable maze". At the Barbican, I should hardly have thought that was necessary.

Pirate gold

Louis Baum, editor of *The Bookseller*, has just written a book well-judged, as one would expect, to catch the interest of the trade. It is called *Juju and the Pirates*, and appears just as the Publishers Association is spending £100,000 on an anti-piracy campaign, seeking and prosecuting those who infringe copyright. Baum's book, though, is for children, and concerns a parrot which goes on a worldwide search for pirates of the traditional variety but only finds one who is seven years old. It is not, I am sure, a satire: "I hope you do not think I have any sympathy with pirates", Baum says indignantly.

BARRY FANTONI:



Apparently you buy them in bunches

Reader's digest

Colin Luke of Regent's Park Road, NW1, tells me his pregnant wife has taken to devouring newspapers. She says *The Standard* tastes foul, *The Guardian* is too dry, *The Sunday Times* too moist. What attracts her most is the particular flavour of *The Times*. Luke urges her to keep off the stories, but she claims we are parsimonious with our margins. He warned me that if I printed this in my essentially marginal Diary column, she would probably eat it.

Barbed bouquet

The lingering odour of Drakkar Noir by Guy Laroche has claimed another victim. The after-shave was launched with impregnated cards inserted in the *Observer Magazine* of the Sunday before last. Our wine correspondent Jane MacQuitty, had at work in her Fulham eyrie on the *Which? Wine Guide* 1983, was aware all week of a "sick-making smell" in her flat. It took six days to track it down to an unopened colour magazine buried in the wastepaper bin.

A word for it

A brochure from the Greek Tourist Office describing a holiday complex on the island of Evia, has this enticing passage: "Our 640 beds are lavishly facilitated, and in the style of hotel and bungalow... In liaison with the beach, we have to your avail, a big pool for adults and a small one for children, and in direct contact with the playground... At the end of a beautiful day, let yourselves go at the night club with carnivals, folklorics, and many other money-making activities."

I heard that the Swiss watch and cuckoo-clock industry had taken a knock, but I did not know the Swiss had even got to tell the time. A press release from The Leading Hotels of Switzerland boasts: "In future guests will be able to order meals up to midnight (last orders 11.45 pm). In the city hotels there is even provision for a round-the-clock snacks and hot drinks service. For 16 hours a day guests will be able to order meals or a la carte meals to be served in their rooms by the service staff on each floor."

PHS

LT: In line for another failure

by Jim Daly

The latest proposals for the reorganization of London Transport are sadly disappointing. They smack of yet another round of ideological experimentation - this time the magic formula is splitting the bus services from the Underground and privatizing the fringe areas such as cleaning and a range of supplies.

All these magic potions will fail because Tom King, the Secretary of State for Transport like most of his predecessors continues to ignore the central managerial fact that lies at the heart of the LT crisis. The system operates against a background of falling population, increased car ownership and capital investment starvation.

What is needed above all is a 10 year development programme sanctioned by government and then left to management to implement. The problem does not lie in political control, either right or left, where ideological measures merely tinker with the problem, focusing attention especially on day-to-day fares policy and blithely ignoring the implications of neglecting long-term investment in modernization and reequipping.

Even if we accept that the GLC has made a mess of public transport, the cause does not lie at the door of Ken Livingstone's door any more than at the door of Sir Horace Cutler, his predecessor. If anyone should take the blame it is Barbara Castle. As minister of transport, she shifted responsibility from an independent state executive to the GLC, utterly neglecting to note two obvious weaknesses in her Transport Act.

This made more difficult the coordination and integration of British Rail suburban services with the Underground, whose predominant operation is on the north side of the Thames. It also ignored the fact that local government finance is simply not geared to running a revenue service of the scale of LT. It was inevitable that one day the GLC would become a transport business with a local authority attached. The rates crisis has escalated in line with this experience.

Some of LT's critics have a point when they identify glaring inefficiencies such as examples of over-manning. But they are deluding themselves if they think these are central questions. Many of the failings have to do with low morale, stemming from an appalling public image, which is reflected in sloven discipline, rudeness to passengers (in turn fuelled by bad-mannered customers) and failing confidence in the quality of service.

These ills will not be cured by blaming the managers, who are among the best in the business: if they were not they would hardly be contracted to build advanced systems in Hongkong and Latin America.

If Tom King really wanted to go down in history as a worthy successor to Lord Ashfield or Herbert Morrison, his White Paper would say something like this:

"The Government will create a new passenger transport authority for the commuter area around Greater London. It will be an elected body charged with the responsibility of providing a fully integrated

system modelled on the successful operations of larger conurbations in western Europe, notably Paris, Munich and Hamburg. The objective shall be to provide high quality, reliable and cheap transportation, giving access to the whole population and especially in the densely packed centres, relief from traffic congestion.

"The PTA will be required to operate efficiently and may contract certain of its support services should it consider this appropriate. The Government expects that because of the sale of capital investment required to reestablish the service on a realistic and lasting recovery are already manifest. Yet this recovery remains under threat from rising public expenditure, both immediately and in the longer term, and the difficulty the Government is having in explaining it now, is not going to get any easier.

The immediate difficulties are less serious than they may seem at the outset of the public spending debate.

The argument over public spending presents the Government with a major problem of public relations. Its achievement in bringing down inflation from nearly 22 per cent to 17 per cent can hardly be overstated. The first signs of a consequential and lasting recovery are already manifest. Yet this recovery remains under threat from rising public expenditure, both immediately and in the longer term, and the difficulty the Government is having in explaining it now, is not going to get any easier.

The immediate difficulties are less serious than they may seem at the outset of the public spending debate.

The author was chairman of the GLC transport committee 1976-77 and is attached to the faculty of business at the North London Polytechnic.

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Roger Boyes on Polish expectations after the lifting of martial law



Jaruzelski announcing the end of martial law. Much will depend on whether he can convince Poles that what follows is "liberalization"

Now for Jaruzelski's real test

Warsaw

Readers of entrails and students of paradox were intrigued to learn that only weeks after meeting Pope John Paul, General Wojciech Jaruzelski received the Soviet Order of Lenin, one of the top awards for services to socialism. Papal handshakes have produced many near-miracles - the lame have claimed recovery, weak men have become strong - but never a Russian medal. "The general must be doing something right," a cynical acquaintance remarked. "If only we knew what."

How has General Jaruzelski managed to survive martial law, imposing it, lifting it? To use a simple measure: two previous Polish leaders fell after allowing discontent to accumulate to such an extent that militia had to fire on crowds of protesters. Yet, during martial law, at least 15 demonstrators died after police action - and General Jaruzelski has emerged despite everything as the unchallenged leader of the Communist Party and the government. The government formula is that these deaths were painful but martial law averted a civil war and its bloody consequences: perhaps the Poles are beginning to accept this version of history, perhaps not.

In any event, the general's personal popularity is largely irrelevant; he tells American television: "We do not discuss things in such categories. My wish is that this people should have confidence in the authority that I represent. And I think that we are gaining that confidence, that we are realistic. We do not promise things that cannot be achieved... we are consistent."

Yet somehow this image-building is too western an explanation for the general's continuing survival. Socialist societies can function for decades with bland personalities at their helm: leadership has to be judged by both intention and results.

The key to intention, to the driving force of the Jaruzelski circle, could be found in the deathbed rehabilitation last year of the formerly disgraced leader Wladyslaw Gomulka, who was toppled in December 1970 after the authorities ordered the shooting of mining workers in the Baltic ports. (According to the confidential party report on this and other Polish crises, General Jaruzelski sat in on the meeting that decided to shoot, but

remained silent. This was understood to be a vote against.)

But it is the Gomulka of 1956 who is respected as a model by those who surround Jaruzelski, many of whom came to political maturity during that period. They remember Gomulka's "Polish road to socialism", his ending of police terror, his (albeit brief) flirtation with economic reform, the attempt to create a modus vivendi between Church and state, the guarantee of private ownership of agriculture, the relative freedom in cultural activity and the intelligent steering of Polish-Soviet relations.

Though Gomulka abandoned or diluted almost all of these goals within two years, they remain a kind of programme for the Jaruzelski leadership. The general's advisers say that Gomulka understood the external limits to social renewal and for a while grasped how to control the pace of change. But much has changed since 1956. Perhaps the room for manoeuvre provided by Moscow has not expanded very dramatically, but the internal

demands on the system have risen rapidly, thanks to Solidarity.

Thus the Jaruzelski leadership believes that it is fostering "relative freedom" in cultural life - but many artists and writers see only that the government is trying to tighten censorship, to impose an actively pro-socialist ethic on art and undermine standards of excellence.

In the perception of the United States, Jaruzelski has made the odyssey from being a Soviet puppet ("a Russian in Polish uniform" according to Caspar Weinberger) to being a Pole who wants to do good but is so circumscribed by fear of Moscow that he has to temper reform with repression. In the perception of young Poles, he is a man who killed Solidarity; further analysis is irrelevant.

But the view of many other Poles is that the general has kept many promises (above all, the promise to lift martial law), but now they should wait and see what he can deliver in terms of economic improvement and personal liberty. (Will he, for example, honour a

government promise to liberalize passport policy, allowing Poles to travel abroad as in the Solidarity era?) The civil legislation passed recently as an alternative to martial law contains the potential for further repression - but much depends on its implementation, for the laws need not be applied in their full rigour.

The leadership of a country is defined by a soft shell; it is difficult to find the kernel. The kernel may, as some believe, lie in the high standing of the army, in Jaruzelski's self-evident position within the armed forces and in his own modest, officer-on-campaign lifestyle.

The Polish army has always had a national mission, has, despite membership of the Warsaw Pact, always had its own brain: in 1981 as the prestige of the Communist Party plummeted, so that of the army (and the party cell within it) rose. Soldiers helped the militia to maintain order, army task forces went out to the countryside to stamp out local corruption.

Jaruzelski, though he is party chief, has benefited from this prestige.

More importantly, his speeches show him to be an intelligent man: he has abandoned the party babble of his earliest efforts and now draws, sometimes skilfully, on Poland's sense of nationhood (as during the papal visit), uses a personal approach to young audiences and when the occasion demands peppers his speeches with imagery for the jaded ("It is easy to be a spectator, to wear white gloves").

Of all Polish leaders, Jaruzelski will be judged most strictly because expectations, fine-tuned by the Pope and by Solidarity ideals, are much higher than ever before. The general has carried out a successful military operation with martial law; there is order in the streets, the competition to the Communist Party has been destroyed, the government has reassured its right to control change.

But the general now has to undertake the political operation, has to make his intentions trumpeted for so long, reality. Either he has to meet popular (and church) expectations for political and economic change, or explain credibly to the people why he is failing to do so. Not many Polish leaders have passed that test.

As he put it, "I am not a saint."

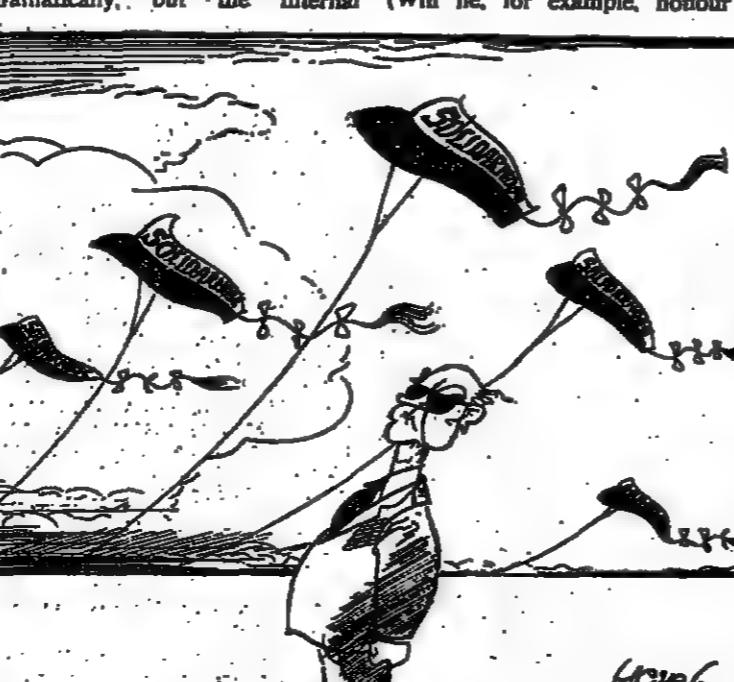
He has been low slang for "nothing" since circa 1940. Folk etymologists have suggested its derivation as from *rien à faire*, or Not a F. The latter is the more probable, yet far from a certainty.

We can trace the vogue word Naff to older and odder roots than these.

Naff can be found in collections of vulgar slang from 1845 to mean the female pudend. It is probably backslang for "fanny". It may have connexions with cognate words such as Naff meaning the navel, recorded before 1866, and Naff the hub of a wheel, found before 1796. Naff may well be one of the earliest examples of coarse back-slang in the language.

When Princess Anne tells photographers to Naff off, she is using older and less fashionable English than she supposes.

The Complete Naff Guide is published this week by Arrow Books, price £2.50



Winds of change in Poland: Jaruzelski faces higher expectations prompted by Solidarnosc and the Pope. This cartoon is from the *Frankfurter Allgemeine* last month

Much ado about Naffing

New words for old/Philip Howard

arrested, all gave their names as "Wally", so vexing the courts. According to students of the new use, every family has a wally or naff in it. In the Thatcher family, the somewhat uncharitable example given is that Mark is the Naff.

The origins of "Naff" as a royal command to go away, or as an adjective or noun meaning a wally, are puzzling, but not beyond all conjecture. The careful lexicographers will not risk an opinion, but take refuge in "origin obscure". There may be some connection of influence with the Nafsi, the dear old Naval Army, and Air Force Institute, purveyors of tea and buns and beer to the services for more than 50 years. It can be spelt Nafy, Naffy, or Narfy also; Partridge records that Indian army officers used to pronounce it as Narfy.

The Nafsi has pupped a number of other phrases in service slang. Naffy itself is a pejorative adjective, suggesting idle and shirkish. The Navy in the last war had a naff rating, meaning a shirkster. As a piece of service etymology the initials NAAFI were interpreted by learned naval commissioners as No Aim, Ambition, or some forgotten epithet beginning with "F", Initials. The 1939-45 Star was known as the Nafsi gang, alias the span medals, because of the resemblance between the Nafsi shoulder-straps colours and the ribbon colours of the Star. Naffy time is the morning break or elevenses. A Naffy Romano was RAF slang for a ladies' man in the last war. A Naffy rumour was a baseless report. And to deal a Naff sandwich was the practice of Services poker-players of dealing a

hand of two greasy cards, followed by one greasy card, followed finally by two more.

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Ronald Butt

When is a cut not a cut?

The argument over public spending presents the Government with a major problem of public relations. Its achievement in bringing down inflation from nearly 22 per cent to 17 per cent can hardly be overstated. The first signs of a consequential and lasting recovery are already manifest. Yet this recovery remains under threat from rising public expenditure, both immediately and in the longer term, and the difficulty the Government is having in explaining it now, is not going to get any easier.

The immediate difficulties are less serious than they may seem at the outset of the public spending debate. All such questions about public spending are going to get harder not easier when this summer's negotiations for 1984/85 are over. In the long run, therefore, there has to be an open debate in the nation on precisely the questions asked about public spending in the much maligned Think Tank report, which was leaked last September and which asked the right questions even if some of the answers were both unrealistic and politically embarrassing to the Government.

State spending, however desirable its objectives, tends by its methods towards waste and towards an order of priorities which more reflects political pressures and bureaucratic vested interests than either common sense or the greatest need. Thus any proposal to cut spending on drugs immediately provokes outcry on the grounds that it infringes the clinical freedom of doctors (who are themselves under commercial pressure and pressure of work to dispense them) and so more worthwhile health needs suffer.

Hitherto the Government has shied away from any radical approach to state spending.

Only now is it, very gingerly, approaching local government spending which it has itself largely to provide without being able adequately to control. The truth is that for understandable political reasons, the Cabinet is split-minded.

The long-term examination that the Think Tank report attempted was desired by ministers but the implications of the Think Tank's answers caused great alarm and the Government promptly shied away from them. They would now like a national debate on the future of public spending, yet they are also wary of starting it.

A debate of this sort, however, cannot be instigated by the press. For one thing it lacks the information. For another, much of it is still influenced by the neo-Keynesian idea that there is no serious spending problem at all. Such a debate can only be informed and steered by the Government itself. The long-term spending problem cannot be dealt with by candle-end economies alone or by periodically getting out the scissors of economy which too often, at moments of emergency, lop off what is most instead of what is least needed.



Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WCIX 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

SEE YOU IN OCTOBER

ay seem odd, so soon after a general election, for Parliament to take up for a long holiday to its members time to think, they certainly need it; and more so than the Government. That is one of the niggles of a summer election.

It is curious in this case, however, when the Conservatives won the election, how that election has changed nothing including the imposition of ministerial sureness which preceded it: the election the Government's touch has been most re. There has been a series of episodes which have been handled maladroitly political terms. The capital statement debate, MPs' pay, even the start of the public spending argument might all in themselves be of lesser consequence, but cumulatively they two things. The first is that is a new government, with a less approach and therefore a kind of political inexpérience among some of its recently voted senior figures which adds to more than one's expectation from a mere net reshuffle. The second is it is, so far, a government without a strategy. There are ideas there, for sure; there is; but there is no coherence.

is as though the new net gathered together after election and stared collectively at a blank sheet of paper: legislative programme is only a recycling job from the ruptured passage of Bills in last Parliament. Beyond that manifesto was not much help: it was studiously vague in its.

additional Conservatives to think that it is easy just in government managing and reacting to events. It is a suspicion that the national Tory thinks that it is rather fun. But modern government is no longer fun. It is strained, exhausting, and tiring - challenging perhaps most uncomfortable. In this Government there are strands of Conservative - the Tory traditionalists and the Tory radicals. The

TIME TO ABATE THE GAS TAX

In past three years domestic prices have been increased only by ten per cent more than the rate of inflation. The of this deliberate Government policy has been to double average gas consumer's bill over the three year period, at a when the main thrust of government economic policy to reduce the rate of inflation. Now the gas corporation's fifteen million domestic consumers are being warned that face another increase this winter, despite the corporation doubled its profits in a to the not inconsiderable of £200m. It is small wonder that many of them are angered, not the least when insolvent National Coal rd - which is losing almost as much money as the gas corporation is making - discloses after four hours later that its rely subsidised customers are likely to face any significant increase this year.

is no criticism of the government's three year programme of real gas price in-

traditionalists are the comforters. They won the day in the presentation of the Party's attitudes before the election. It must be tempting now to sit back and enjoy the fruits of the election victory. The radicals are the challengers. They know there is unpleasant work to be done.

Government is big and getting bigger. If we are to believe this Government's rhetoric it intends to get smaller. That is the central paradox with which this Government has to grapple. It is the internal argument which must be resolved in favour of smaller government if the Conservatives are to succeed in their purpose. The paradox is that any government with the strength and willpower to reduce the power of government is normally associated with the creed, and led by the practitioners of big government. The temptations and seductions of office - of the quiet life - must therefore be resisted, even though the political consequences of that resistance will be a very unquiet life indeed.

The issue of public spending is obviously paramount, both because of its effect on the economy and because it determines the whole political climate in which the Government will be operating. Nothing could be worse for this Government than to punctuate its next term of office with regular bouts of wrangling over public spending. It will suggest that Ministers are unable to control the one thing they say they must control. It will present the Cabinet as being permanently on the defensive against a phenomenon which threatens to overwhelm them. They will be seen to be reacting, cutting, taking away. A strategy based on high expectations and low performance is fatal. How much more sensible to lower expectations with the promise of reward for better performance.

The Government thus has a choice between staying on the defensive against the momentum of expanding public expenditure, or applying radical policies to overcome the difficulties. The Conservative election manifesto let the Party down, since the possibility - indeed the probability and necessity - of a radical approach to public

spending was hardly hinted at. Consequently the public has not been prepared for an open debate about the issues. It will thus be more easily manipulated against ideas by judicious leaks and the lobbying of pressure groups - the politics of the loud pedal.

That must not deter this Government from letting the debate be joined. The next five months or so will determine the fate of this Government at the next election. It is now that the strategic decisions must be taken which will start to find their way into the programme by the Queen's Speech of November 1984. If that is to be the keynote of this Parliament, the strategy for it must be clarified and agreed now. So there is little time to lose in spite of the warm afterglow of the June election.

Unfortunately there is no real sign that this Government has yet developed either the strategic mentality to take a long view, or the machinery to put it into effect. The Prime Minister's office is a piddling affair. Sir Geoffrey Howe, whose massive contribution to the success and cohesion of the last Government has been much under-rated, will not be able to perform the same coordinating function from the Foreign Office. Mr Lawson, his successor, is not yet endowed either with the political skills or the patience of his predecessor. Mr Ebbitt is one of the few who seems to be taking the long view, perhaps because he has not had to master a new brief. There is a danger that other Ministers will be so keen to master their new briefs that the briefs will come to master them.

The fortunes of this Government will not ultimately depend on mastering departmental briefs. They will depend on a combination of strong nerve and clear argument, neither of which has been obvious since the election. By October Ministers must have agreed on a clear analysis of the difficulties which confront them, and identified the radical measures which they will have to argue through in public if this Government is going to prevail over those difficulties. Then we should be informed.

In short, socialism is taking over the Labour Party, not however through the vicious machinations of subversive infiltration. More simply, socialists, who have always been present, are increasingly the only ones truly interested in Labour's survival. And that, Sir, is why, if Labour is a democratic party, Mr Kinnock will (rightly) be its next leader, and why also, if we live under a system of representative democracy, there will (rightly) never be another Labour Government.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID FREEDMAN,
Oriel College,
Oxford.
July 25.

creases to say that domestic gas consumers now deserve a break. The gas pricing policy has been an unpopular but overdue attempt to put the pricing of gas on a more realistic long-term footing, after years of arbitrary and politically manipulated price control by successive administrations. Consumers need to be given the right pricing signals to encourage efficient use of a finite energy source and to ensure that they are not misled into converting their homes to gas on the mistaken assumption that it will remain cheap into the foreseeable future.

Even after the three year dose of steep increases, gas is still the cheapest form of heating a house. It is true also, as the chairman of British Gas, Sir Denis Cooke, pointed out on Tuesday, that domestic gas tariffs are cheaper here than on most parts of the Continent. The continuing attractions of the fuel are underlined by the fact that its soaring price has not stopped the corporation acquiring another 650,000 domestic customers in

the last three years, mainly in the central heating market.

But enough has clearly been done on the conservation front for the time being. There is little commercial justification for anything other than a notional price increase this year. The corporation, which never wanted to push up its prices as fast as the Government wished, can clearly afford to forgo the £160m of revenue that a five per cent increase would bring, provided that the Treasury does not set it an unrealistically stiff financial target this year. British Gas has proved it is well able to finance a capital investment programme that is now running at £800m a year out of its own resources.

Against the arguments for higher gas prices must be set not only the hardship they cause for many consumers with low or fixed incomes, but also the economic benefits of low energy prices. Nationalized industry prices have been running ahead of those in the private sector. This has been one of the major obstacles to bringing down inflation even further.

FROZEN FISH

Brussels apparatus disappears into the Continental dust in an alarming condition analysis. It cannot re-order its axes, though bankruptcy lies in the face. It cannot get grips with agricultural expenditure. Nor can it make the revised common fisheries policy work. Laboriously negotiated quotas for most species of fish are in suspense because the sides fail to agree about ring. Accusations of overfishing the old quotas abound, particularly directed by Britishermen against Dutch and fishermen, because the community's regulatory measures and inspectorate are not yet place and doubts about their efficacy remain. The North Sea ring grounds were briefly opened earlier this year, then closed; they remain set, except to Norwegian waters, who do not enjoy the benefits of EEC membership.

This last touch is especially fine for Scottish fishermen, who are roasting Mr Jopling to the bone for not using his vote at the council of ministers to block the Norwegian exception. The exception came about through a late switch of the each position, a move on which it is impossible to place a ready construction. Since the members still cannot agree on setting quotas among them,

the ban on fishing remains in force. The majority did not care to extend the ban to Norway, which has been awarded an external quota of herring, for fear she might close her grounds to Community vessels in retaliation. So Norway for the time being is to have sole rights over the North Sea herring stocks.

It is an infuriating anomaly for Aberdeen and Peterhead which have suffered long and hard from the ban on herring fishing. Still, the provocation was not enough for Mr Jopling to be justified in using the Community's regulatory measures and inspectorate are not yet place and doubts about their efficacy remain. The North Sea ring grounds were briefly opened earlier this year, then closed; they remain set, except to Norwegian waters, who do not enjoy the benefits of EEC membership.

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The blame for the stalled state of the common fisheries policy does not lie solely with the Danes, anymore than it lay solely with the British during the years when we were holding out for a fair return on our unique contribution to the Community fishpond. Yet the present herring phase is a continuation of Denmark's resistance to the general quota settlement beyond the eleventh hour at the turn of the year. It looks as if they want to have that hard-won compromise reopened. It must be the policy of the others to prevent that, whatever patience is required for the purpose.

Because of a misprint, Mr Venner's letter yesterday stated that many unions had not consulted their members about political funds for over 150 years. This should have read 50 years.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Labour on a road to nowhere?

From Mr David Freedman

Sir, Your timely reference to the latest phase of privatisation as a cosmetic device (leading article, July 26) prompts a question about the morality of selling back to the public assets they have already bought once through taxation and national savings.

It is only by a legal formality that the state "owns" such assets. And so the government of the day stands to them in the relationship of a trustee, not of an absolute legatee, with the right to realise capital resources to cover current revenue shortfalls.

These assets belong to the community, and it would seem that the time has come for the community to create, in time-honoured British fashion, a National Trust-type body to administer them, voluntarily in origin but commanding general respect and free from the greed and vagaries of fashionable political ideologies.

Existing assets, and other sources

of consequence of advancing technology. In free societies there will never again be paid jobs for all.

Through taxation, some of the money received by paid workers is redistributed in payments to the rest. We would do well to recognise the true nature of this operation by taking of redistribution payments instead of unemployment benefit, supplementary benefit, and so on.

A person without paid work should neither feel nor be made to feel inferior. In return for his or her redistribution payments, he or she should accept an honourable obligation to do unpaid work of one sort or another. Often this will be within the family circle, and none the worse for that.

Redistribution payments should not, as they are at present, be regarded as public expenditure. To avoid this confusion, the tax out of which they are met should be given an appropriate name (say redistribution tax). If the payments are in fact all met out of income tax, this would mean that a certain slice of income tax would be called redistribution tax and dealt with (apart from assessment and collection) by a separate process.

Then, if the rate of redistribution tax were varied by the Chancellor, the public would know exactly what this meant, namely that a greater (or lesser) share of earned wealth was being diverted to the unpaid. The current size of this share must always be one of the great social issues.

The creation of a national equity

would not merely protect our public assets from the sterile dilemmas of statism and laissez-faire; it would provide the nucleus for a national method of distributing the national product in radically changing conditions of production.

Our problem is no longer to find jobs in all in obsolescent industries and candlestick services whose output of wealth is only marginally, if at all, higher than their input of resources. Now that a maximum of wealth can best be produced with a minimum of human intervention, we need to provide a self-respecting source of income independently of the historic need for regular employment in anachronistic factories and offices.

The principle has already been acknowledged, in the form of pensions for example; but hitherto as Government expenditure. No longer would unemployment statistics be bandied about and argued over. They would have become obsolete, like the very word unemployment itself.

And those without a job would regain their dignity.

Yours faithfully,
HARRY HODGKINSON,
45 Linhope Street, NW1.
July 26.

From Mr Francis Bennion

Sir, Our nation is tying itself in knots by refusing to face a plain fact. We need to recognise and accept the

Army discipline

From Major-General P. L. de C. Martin

Sir, No self-respecting person would be guilty of most of the crimes listed by Mr Ben Vinoent in the last paragraph of his letter to you of July 25.

The Army today strives to teach self-discipline based on self-respect so that the soldier knows what he should do and does it, even alone, in the turmoil of battle, because he does not wish to let his comrades down nor himself. Teaching self-discipline and self-respect is not easy in spite of clear evidence that neither component any longer exists in enough force to create an electoral majority, and that what remains of each group holds the other in contempt both in the Commons and in the country.

In short, socialism is taking over the Labour Party, not however through the vicious machinations of subversive infiltration. More simply, socialists, who have always been present, are increasingly the only ones truly interested in Labour's survival. And that, Sir, is why, if Labour is a democratic party, Mr Kinnock will (rightly) be its next leader, and why also, if we live under a system of representative democracy, there will (rightly) never be another Labour Government.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID FREEDMAN,
Oriel College,
Oxford.
July 25.

Race and "innocence"

From the Chairman of the Commission for Racial Equality

Sir, In your leader (July 21) on the commission's consultative document on amendments to the Race Relations Act, you say it is an "unacceptable distortion" that an employer might be held to account for indirect discrimination "even if the discrimination was entirely unconscious and innocent". The commission's point is that innocence and unconsciousness are not the same thing.

If, seven years after the passing of the 1976 Act, an employer remains steadfastly unconscious of the fact that he or she is operating a system which excludes or sharply reduces the promotion prospects, say, of members of the black community, at what point is that "innocence" to be questioned?

When caught driving dangerously on the wrong side of the road it is no defence to say that one's eyes were kept tight shut throughout. Ought the same rule to apply to those who discriminate in employment? That is the point the commission is raising.

Yours faithfully,
PETER NEWSAM, Chairman,
Commission for Racial Equality,
Elliot House,
10-12 Allington Street, SW1.
July 21.

Seven-year itch

From Mr John Haskey

Sir, You kindly reported my paper, "Marital Status Before Marriage and Age at Marriage: Their Influence on the Chance of Divorce", on June 29. In an otherwise accurate summary, you included a sentence in which it was stated that "the seven-year itch" had been confirmed. This conclusion, which was not contained in my paper, is erroneous; indeed, of all the marriages ending in divorce in 1980-81 the most frequent marriage duration was three years, there being no evidence of a peak of seven years' duration.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN HASKEY,
Office of Population Censuses and
Surveys,
Population Statistics Division,
St Catherine's House,
10 Kingsway, WC2.

June 29.

Because of a misprint, Mr Venner's letter yesterday stated that many unions had not consulted their members about political funds for over 150 years. This should have read 50 years.

capable of enduring far greater demands on his physical and mental resources than he himself could have believed possible. The sense of achievement which comes with this experience breeds self-respect.

Of course the Army is not always successful in teaching self-discipline and self-respect, and soldiers who earn the special attentions of the media and the applause of the nation must always be careful not to confuse self-respect with self-confidence, but the success of the Army's policy is nowhere clearer than on the streets of Northern Ireland, where young NCOs and soldiers show quite remarkable restraint under much greater provocation than would be needed to start a full-scale riot on the terraces of any Football League club. Yet the disciplined soldier and the soccer hooligan come from the same stock. The moral is obvious.

Yours faithfully,
PETER MARTIN,
Faircross,
Brimpton Common,
Berkshire.
July 25.

Church funds

From Mr Lewis Stretch

Sir, As treasurers of small country parishes are very much "the toads beneath the hawthorn" might one of them support the Bishop of Peterborough's warning (July 23)?

The taxation policies being imposed by the Church of England's present unrepresentative, bureaucratic system of government are not only the wrong way to raise funds; the image they create is a major hindrance to the Church's primary task of bringing the Gospel to the English, the Welsh to its Lord.

Yours faithfully,

LEWIS STRETCH,
1 Manor Close,
Ashby-de-la-Zouch,
Leicestershire.
July 24.

When greater respect was shown to donors' intentions the secular authorities had to legislate to prevent too high a proportion of the nation's wealth falling into "dead hands". So far from even further centralization being desirable, materially or spiritually, authority and resources should be restored to the parishes, and less time and effort wasted on administration and committees.

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Brimpton Common,
Berkshire.
July 25.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
July 27. Her Excellency Mrs Danielle de St Jorre was received in audience by the Queen and presented her Letters of Commission as High Commissioner for the Republic of Seychelles in London.

Her Excellency was accompanied by the following member of the High Commission, who had the honour of being presented to Her Majesty: Mr R. F. Delpech (Counsellor).

Sir Antony Acland (Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs) who had the honour of being received by the Queen was present, and the Gentlemen of the Household in Waiting were in attendance.

M J C. Moherty (Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Bagdad) and Mrs Moherty had the honour of being received by the Queen.

The Queen held a Council at 12.40pm.

There were present the Viscount Whitelaw (Lord President), the Lord Denham (Captain of the Gentlemen-at-Arms), the Right Hon Sir Keith Joseph MP (Secretary of State for Education and Science) and the Right Hon Norman Fowler MP (Secretary of State for Social Services).

Mr James Molyneaux, MP, was sworn in as Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

Sir Neville Leigh was in attendance as Clerk of the Council.

The Viscount Whitelaw had an

audience of The Queen before the Council.

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh gave an Afternoon Party in the Garden of Buckingham Palace.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester and The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester were present.

Her Majesty's Body Guard of the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms and the Queen's Bodyguard of the Yeomen of the Guard were on duty.

The Bands of the Grenadier Guards and the Royal Tank Regiment (Camarby) played selections of music during the afternoon.

KENSINGTON PALACE

July 27. The Duke of Gloucester this evening presented awards to Australian Service Scholars at the Royal Institution, Albemarle Street, London.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Simon Bland was in attendance.

The Duchess of Gloucester, Patron, National Association for Gifted Children, this morning visited Explorer Unfinished Residential Course at Packwood Haugh School, Nr Shrewsbury, Wiltshire.

Her Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight. Mr Michael Wigley was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE

ST JAMES'S PALACE

July 27. The Duke of Kent, President of The Scout Association, today attended the Norfolk International Jamboree Camp at the Royal Norfolk Showground, Norwich.

Sir Richard Buckley was in attendance.

Marriages

Mr C. C. Fraser and Miss J. S. M. Bastard

The marriage took place on Friday, July 27, in London of Mr Martin Campbell Fraser and Miss Joanna Susan Mary Bastard. A reception was held at the Berkeley hotel.

Dr P. Gibbons and Miss D. Macklin

The marriage took place on Saturday, July 27, at Crowthorne Methodist Church, Crowthorne, Berkshire, of Dr Peter Gibbons and Miss Deborah Macklin. A reception was held at Wellington College, Crowthorne.

Mr M. N. B. Thompson and Miss V. Whitley

The marriage took place on Saturday, July 27, at St Edith's, Fulverton, son of Mr and Mrs Thompson, of Forest Edge Farm, Ringwood, Hampshire, and Miss Vivien Whitley, daughter of Mr and Mrs E. Whitley, of Churton Lodge, Fulverton, Shropshire.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Charlotte Lynton, Jessie Thompson, Caroline Flint and Marie-Louise Whitley. Mr Stephen Mendel was best man.

A reception was held at Churton Lodge and the honeymoon is being spent abroad.

Church news

Appointments

The Rev A. W. Park, Vicar and Priest in Charge of St Edmund's Church, Caversham, to be Vicar of Rochester and Bishopric of Carisbrooke.

The Rev G. H. G. Passmore, Priest-in-Charge of North Shebbear, director of Chelmsford's part-time Chaplain of St John's Hospital, to be Vicar of St Saviour, Hartland, Plymstock, Devon.

The Rev J. Shattock, Vicar of St Saviour, Hartland, Plymstock, Devon, to be Vicar of St John's Hospital, Plymstock.

The Rev P. R. Tully, Curate of St John,

Princess Anne, Commandant-in-Chief, St John Ambulance, and Nursing Cadets, will not visit the St John Cadet Camp at Glamis Park, Powys, on August 1 as arranged. Princess Anne, patron of the Riding for the Disabled Association, will visit the Moray group at Drumbeath, Rothiemayshire, on September 20 and later the Caithness group at Halkirk, Caithness.

Princess Anne, patron of the Riding for the Disabled Association, will visit the Chelsea group in the Royal Mews, London, on September 29.

Princess Anne, patron of the Riding for the Disabled Association, will attend the gala night of the Horse of the Year Show, in aid of the British International Equestrian Fund, at Wembley, on October 3.

The Duke of Gloucester, Patron, Richard III Society, will visit Gloucester to attend the 500th

anniversary celebrations to mark the Charter of Incorporation to the City of Gloucester by King Richard III on September 2.

The Duke of Gloucester will carry out engagements in Falkirk, Scotland, on September 8.

The Duchess of Gloucester will open the International Society for Prosthetics and Orthotics Congress 1983 at Imperial College of Science and Technology, London, on September 5.

The Duchess of Gloucester will open the International Congress of Craniomaxillo-Facial, Prosthetic and Technological at Royal College of Surgeons, London, on September 10.

The Duke of Gloucester will open British Tourist Authority "Heritage '84" conference and present Heritage awards 1983 at Christ Church, Oxford, on September 14.

Dr P. J. Strickland and Dr C. J. Rose

The marriage took place on July 23 at Walpole St. Peter, Norfolk, between Dr P. J. Strickland, elder son of Mr and Mrs J. A. S. Strickland, of Thorpe St. Andrew, and Dr C. J. Rose, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Cecil Rose, of Walpole St. Andrew. Canon E. J. Leach officiated. Flight Lieutenant John Walsh was best man.

Dr M. N. B. Thompson and Miss V. Whitley

The marriage took place on Saturday, July 23, at St Edith's, Fulverton, son of Mr and Mrs Thompson, of Forest Edge Farm, Ringwood, Hampshire, and Miss Vivien Whitley, daughter of Mr and Mrs E. Whitley, of Churton Lodge, Fulverton, Shropshire.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Charlotte Lynton, Jessie Thompson, Caroline Flint and Marie-Louise Whitley. Mr Stephen Mendel was best man.

A reception was held at Churton Lodge and the honeymoon is being spent abroad.

Church news

Resignation

The Rev W. Davison, Vicar of St Edmund, Shrewsbury, has resigned from his post at St Edmund's, Shrewsbury, to become Canon Chancellor to the Bishop of Hereford.

Canon R. E. Testwell has withdrawn his acceptance of the living of St Helen, Tarporley, Cheshire.

The Rev P. R. Tully, Curate of St John,

Science report

Mollusc reveals growth secrets

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

Little is known of the behaviour of a beautiful pearl-coloured shellfish called the chambered nautilus which leads a secluded life on the ocean floor where it is rarely seen except by divers. However, two American marine biologists have obtained a series of pictures, including X-rays, of four specimens at various stages of development.

Dr Peter Ward, of the University of California at Davis, and Dr John Chamberlain, of the Osborn Laboratories of Marine Science, New York, observed the growth of *Nautilus pompilius*, which they had captured and placed at the New York Aquarium.

A nautilus can reach 8in in diameter. But what fascinated the scientists is the way it constructs periodically a new compartment, as it grows to end up with 20 or more chambers, forming an expanding spiral like a French horn.

Their findings about what triggers the mollusc to start building a chamber, and how long the elaborate operation can take, are described in the journal *Nature*.

It took three to four months to build a chamber, but as the new compartments grew bigger the time between constructing them increased. The chambers are partially filled with liquid, but the scientists found that some unexplained means the nautiluses can lower the level of liquid in the most recently built chamber. When the level falls below a tiny tube connecting the chambers, it seems to be a signal for a new partition to be built.

The research of the marine animals, supported by the American National Science Foundation, used the technique of nuclear magnetic resonance to analyse the biochemistry of the muscles without interfering with the tissue.

Normal muscular activity depends on a steady supply of chemical energy generated by the breakdown of fat and carbohydrates. In mammalian hearts that proceeds only when an adequate supply of oxygen is available.

But intertidal clams and snails have long periods when they are unable to extract oxygen from water. The concentration of oxygen in the blood falls, yet the muscles still contract without using up the small amount of oxygen remaining in the blood and without producing the poisonous compounds that would accumulate in mammalian tissue if the same reactions took place without oxygen.

Oxygen starvation, or in conditions under which the heart muscle of a person would fail.

The research of the marine animals, supported by the American National Science Foundation, used the technique of nuclear magnetic resonance to analyse the biochemistry of the muscles without interfering with the tissue.

Another discovery about molluscs, by Dr Ross Ellington, of Florida State University, could be of help to scientists who are trying to improve treatments for heart failure in humans.

Dr Ellington has studied the tiny muscular structure in clams and some species of sea snails, which controls the flow of blood through the organisms. The structure is a bit primitive to make direct comparisons with the multiple chambers of the human heart. The interesting aspect to the physiologist is that the muscular structure in the clam can function for longer periods of

time than the heart muscle of a person would fail.

The research of the marine animals, supported by the American National Science Foundation, used the technique of nuclear magnetic resonance to analyse the biochemistry of the muscles without interfering with the tissue.

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**Investment
and
Finance**
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Anthony Hilton
EXCHANGES
City Office
 200 Gray's Inn Road
 London WC1X 6EZ
 Telephone 01-837 1234

DCK EXCHANGES

 Index: 719.0 up 10.1
 Btus: 79.36 down 0.33
 Shares: 451.63 up 0.93
 Value: 18,988
 Stream USM Leaders:
 57.22 up 0.38
 York: Dow Jones
 age (latest) 1,252.10 up
 Nikkei Dow Jones
 9,062.37 up 56.89
 Hong Kong Hang Seng
 1090.85 down 7.31
 Rotterdam 150.8 up 2.1
 AO Index 678.5 up
 Frankfurt Commerzbank
 978.7 up 8.7
 General Index
 1 up 1.8
 CAC Index 130.9 up
 SKA General 291.9

CURRENCIES
LONDON CLOSE
 £1.5280 up 30 ppts
 85.3 up 0.2
 0075
 0325
 57.75
 126.8 up 0.2
 6210
NEW YORK LATEST
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INTERNATIONAL
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TEREST RATES

 Interest rates:
 rates 9%
 houses base rate 10%
 market loans week
 Interbank 9 15/16 to 9
 currency rates:
 dollar 10-10%
 DM 5.31/16 5.15 5.1/16
 Fr 13 1/2-13 1/2
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 Fixed Rate Stirling
 Finance Scheme IV
 reference rate for
 period June 2 to July 5,
 twelve: 9.878 per cent.

GOLD

 24 fixed (per ounce), am
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 York latest: \$426.25
 Tend (per cent) \$440.
 £2287.50-288.50
 Hons' (now) \$100.5
 £55.75-66.50)
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TODAY

 MacCardinal Inv., Derby
 Jacobs J.I., Nottingham
 Manufacturing: Portsmouth
 Sunderland Newspapers
 Xerox Corp (2nd qtr).
 Arlington Mfr., Cook
 Fitch L., Jarvis J., Mid
 Int'l., Norton Open, Nova
 Knit.
 State: Energy
 (May); Overseas travel
 tourism (May); Unemploy-
 and unfilled vacancies
 final; Employment in the
 construction industries (May);
 leges of work due to
 trial disputes (June-final);
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 fay); Quarterly estimate of
 rates in employment (1st

ANNUAL MEETINGS

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 British Steam
 Splines Group, Grand
 Leicester (noon); N
 Investments, Midland
 Manchester (2.30);
 Risk Capital, The
 ery, Chiswell Street EC1
 National Mother-
 Chartered Accountants
 Copthall Ave, EC2
 Marshall Hallifax,
 Southwark, Halifax
 Metal Box, Plaistow
 London Wall, EC2
 Meyer International
 Cross Hotel, WC2
 NEDO International
 Cavendish Hotel, SW1

NOTEBOOK

 Makers are being sold by
 Government again. But
 are the company's
 pects? Shares bought
 the previous sale have
 appreciated in real
 s. This time, however, it
 be different. Martin Priest, the small
 Midlands engineering
 lly, lost £647,000. It
 return to profit this year
 redundancies and reorga-
 tion of drop forging. But a
 company vulnerable to a
 over attempt?

Page 16

Move will bolster capital base and expansion

Midland launches £155m rights issue as second-half profits jump 43%

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

Midland Bank took advantage of better-than-expected half-year results to launch a £155m rights issue yesterday. The issue is intended to bolster the group's capital base, which has been among the weakest of the big four clearing and to provide funds for expansion and capital investment of £300m over the next four years.

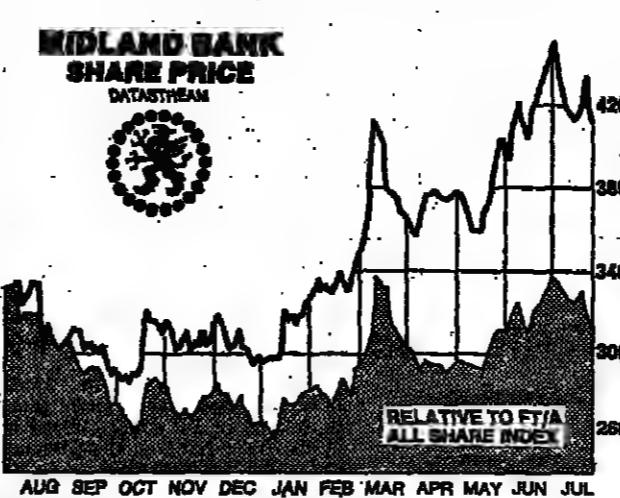
The improvement in profits was well spread, but the domestic side of the group made most of the running, increasing pre-interest profits by more than one-fifth to 63 per cent of the group total.

Domestic bad-debt provisions were up - though not as sharply as on the international side - but higher charges for personal and corporate customers, better lending margins and cost control kept profits moving up.

Crocker National, the Californian subsidiary, contributed 37 per cent more at £28.5m pretax, and currency move-

ments helped boost international profits. But the improvement in international was partly trimmed back by higher provisions, particularly at the loss-making trade finance subsidiary, Midland Bank Group International Trade Services.

The Midland's total bad-debt provisions jumped from £75m to £119m but were £2m down on the second half of 1982, and



4.2 per cent.

Midland echoed the optimism of NatWest that bad debts could now be on a downward trend. Group profits included £16.4m from sales of gilts compared with a £800,000 loss in the first half of 1982.

Midland's shares rose from 413p to 427p yesterday. The terms of the rights issue are fairly generous: one new share at 350p is being offered to shareholders for every four held and the new shares will rank for the half-year dividend. This is being raised from 8p net to 11p to reduce the gap between the

loss-making trade finance subsidiary, Midland Bank Group International Trade Services.

The Midland's total bad-debt provisions jumped from £75m to £119m but were £2m down on the second half of 1982, and

4.2 per cent.

Midland is continuing its attack on costs. Excluding Crocker, staff numbers fell by 500 in the six months and staff costs - up 9 per cent compared with a year ago - were none the less 2 per cent down.

Sir Donald Barron, chairman, was wary about group prospects but said: "We see the steps we have taken producing improving results".

Sterling lending by the clearing banks rose by 8 per cent in the six months and the balance sheet expanded from £48bn to £53bn. The group's free capital ratio deteriorated slightly from 3.98 per cent to 3.86 per cent despite the conversion of £54m of loan stock. But the rights issue will push the ratio back up to about

4.2 per cent.

In settling virtually on the Stock Exchange council's terms, Mr Parkinson has confused two issues. The long-running Restrictive Practices Court action on the Exchange's rule book was always the wrong way to reform such a complex living institution.

The Stock Exchange was right to press this case. But to reject the court is not to

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**MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS,
KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA**

The Ministry wishes to appoint a consultancy firm to undertake the development, implementation and initial operation of a Maintenance Management System for the approximately 30,000 km of paved highways under the Ministry's jurisdiction, together with related training of Ministry staff.

The Maintenance Management System will include the development of maintenance policies, the identification of maintenance requirements through measurement techniques, and related systems development.

The Ministry invites consultancy firms or joint ventures of proven capability and experience to apply for a prequalification questionnaire on or before 8/11/1403 AH (16/9/1983) to:

Tender and Contracts Department,
Ministry of Communications,
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
Telex No. 201616 HIWAY SL

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Dr. Nasser M. Al Salloum,
Deputy Minister of Communications,
Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.

**THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS,
KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA**

The Ministry wishes to appoint a consultancy firm to undertake the development, implementation and initial operation of a Maintenance Management System for the approximately 30,000 km of paved highways under the Ministry's jurisdiction, together with related training of Ministry staff.

The Maintenance Management System will include the development of maintenance policies, the identification of maintenance requirements through measurement techniques, and related systems development.

The Ministry invites consultancy firms or joint ventures of proven capability and experience to apply for a prequalification questionnaire on or before 8/11/1403 AH (16/9/1983) to:

Tender and Contracts Department,

Ministry of Communications,

Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.

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Marketing and advertising: Torin Douglas

Why a precarious local radio needs a healthy capital

The battle for the plum contract at the Independent Local Radio network, at present held by Capital Radio, is likely to be decided as much by the needs of other radio stations and the financial well-being of the local radio system as it is by the needs of the Londoners the station will serve.

Ten years after the launch of a local radio network and with 40 stations on air, the London General and Entertainment contractor still dominates the network, accounting for a quarter of radio revenue and owing, through its primary and secondary rental payments to the IBA, a large slice of the total funding on which the system depends.

Such financial facts of life would seem to favour Capital's chances of retaining its contract, all these contests organized by the Independent Broadcast Authority, whether in election or in radio, the ambient starts off favourite, has a track record, whereas challengers can only offer promises. And the local radio item's need for a strong trial station means that there more at stake than the mere notion of whether London is

getting the best possible programming service.

Radio is by no means a licence to print money. Last year, a third of the 34 stations made losses, despite a 20 per cent increase in the network's advertisement revenue, while a further four made less than £10,000 profit. Though some of these losses came from new stations and other stations did well, the precarious nature of the radio business, which has seen 16 station managers change jobs in the last 12 months, most of them involuntarily, might be thought to make the IBA loath to tamper with its largest and most profitable station.

Yet Capital's main challenger, Metropolitan Radio, will argue when it meets the members of the IBA in September that its own plans will benefit the network most. Taking the bull by the horns, it has come to terms with the fact that Capital's financial well-being is crucial to the system, and has put forward a number of proposals specifically designed to assist local radio as a whole.

"One of our priorities, in addition to providing a good

ILR STATIONS PROFITABILITY

	Total revenue 1982	Profit per 1000 programmes 1982
Capital	1,513	1982
Foxton	42	15
City	42	15
LBC	225	45
BRMB	287	143
Essex	184	208
ZCR	112	273
Patent	94	28
Devonair	75	28
Downton	63	67
Thames Valley	53	95
Seven Sound	42	120
Swansea Sound	36	93
Chelmsford	33	23
Beecham	77	14
Plymouth Sound	12	49
R. West	11	19
Merlo	8	6
Parklife	3	2
Mercle Sound	1	2
Harroward	—	—
Moxy	25	—
North Sound	33	—
Orwell	44	—
Tees	73	—
Cardiff	84	—
Worcester	86	—
West Sound	124	—
Aire	158	—
Centre	225	—

Years to September 30.

radio service for Londoners, is the ILR network," says Mr Robert Kennedy, Metropolitan's managing director and a former director of Capital. "We intend to make 500,000 shares available to those ILR stations serving less than one million people, so that the smaller stations can share in the profits of the largest, and we shall be investing £100,000 in a special network programming fund to provide programmes specifically for the network, rather than for ourselves".

Two other elements of the Metropolitan application are designed to help the radio business, Mr Kennedy says. The first - though this is not spelt out in the document - is that

Metropolitan's proposed advertisement rates are 35 per cent higher than Capital's. The second is that by budgeting for a higher profit than Capital on a lower turnover, incidentally - it will pay more to the IBA in secondary rental.

The increase in the ratemaking has been made in the belief that Capital's rates are holding down those of other stations outside London. "We believe radio airtime is being sold too cheaply," says Mr Kennedy. "In all other media, advertisers pay a premium for London."

Mr Kennedy concedes that the volume of advertising might fall as a result of the 35 per cent increase in rates, but he believes it would be only a temporary fall and that the net revenue would in any case remain the same. Nor does he concede that it would make radio less attractive to advertisers.

Capital's managing director, Mr Nigel Walmsley, is, however, frankly incredulous at the idea. Until last autumn he was board member for marketing at the Post Office, and he says he heard similar arguments there from rival concerns about rates being too cheap and he does not believe them.

Capital has told the IBA it expects pretax profits of £1.2m

on revenue of £19.5m in 1983 and of £1.4m on £22.3m by 1987, assuming inflation of 7 per cent a year. Metropolitan is forecasting, at today's prices, pretax profits of £2m on revenue of £14.8m in 1983 and of £2.9m on £16.7m in 1987.

"Good programming costs money and our programme expenditure figures are much higher than theirs," says Mr Walmsley. "Things such as talks and outside broadcasts are very manpower-intensive - they are absolutely fundamental and they cannot be done on a shoestring." On the question of network programming, he points out that Capital has

offered 60 programmes or series to the network in the past year.

In addition he points to the "punitive" level of royalty payments that have to be made to the copyright agencies for the use of music, a level which is still being contested by the radio stations. "For a music-based station it is a very high element of our costs," he says. Metropolitan, by contrast, as a new company, would start at a lower level of payments, saving itself some £1m in its first year.

Mr Kennedy maintains that it is for this reason that Capital is paying so much in programming, since there is no incentive for it to trim its costs.

But that is not the reason why the profit performance of most stations looked weak last year: most stations were doing their utmost to trim costs simply to keep in the black. While last year's 20 per cent revenue increase for radio looks good on paper, Seatchi & Saatchi points out that it is "exaggerated by being related to a low base figure for 1981" and was shared among more stations. Radio is still taking only 2 per cent of the total advertising market - a much lower share than in most other countries - and there are no signs of this percentage increasing.

For this reason, claims that we shall see a flood of radio stations coming to the Unlisted Securities Market need to be viewed with caution. It is true that while both Capital and Metropolitan have stated their intention to float part of their shareholding, and that other major stations whose franchises are up for renewal in the next year - Radio Clyde in Glasgow, Piccadilly Radio in Manchester and BRBB Radio in Birmingham - might see the USM as a good way of impressing the IBA that they are opening up their shareholdings to a wider public. But the fact is that radio stations profits can be volatile.

COALITE GROUP

"Enterprise breeds on confidence in the future. The General Election result has quenched political anxieties for the duration of another parliamentary term and the process of restoring the country's competitive ability on the basis of sound money and productive jobs can continue. It was clear at the outset that the process of reversal and recovery would be painful and slow but we now have the awaited signs of business improvement and it is to be hoped the momentum will be sustained."

During the recession, our resources have been progressively consolidated to provide a sound basis from which our various activities can take full advantage of the gradual recovery now coming into view."

(From Chairman's Statement)

	1983	1982
GROUP RESULTS		
Turnover	£415,925	£406,869
Profit before tax	£27,340	£23,861
Tax	£11,637	£8,210
Dividends	£4,343	£3,896
Earnings per share	18.26p	18.20p

The main activities of the group comprise solid smokeless fuel manufacture, oil and chemicals' processing, fuel distribution, vehicle building and distribution, transport, warehousing and shipping services, builders' merchanting, instrument manufacture, and sheep farming in the Falkland Islands.

Far East Fund Manager

A leading London fund management group with a reputation for outstanding investment performance in the U.K. and U.S. markets, wishes to add to its team an investment manager, who can achieve a similar reputation with a fund investing in Japan and the Far East.

The manager, male or female, will have a considerable degree of autonomy in the management of the fund and would be publicly identified with it. An appropriate salary will be paid.

Confidential Reply Service: Please write with full CV quoting reference 1833/JE on your envelope listing separately any company to whom you do not wish your details to be sent. CV's will be forwarded directly to our client, who will conduct the interviews. Charles Barker Recruitment Limited, 30 Farringdon Street, London EC4A 4EA.

Charles Barker
ADVERTISING • SELECTION • SEARCH

CHURCHBURY ESTATES plc

The Annual General Meeting took place yesterday, 27th July

The achievement of our objectives in terms of the portfolio, balance sheet and profitability at Law Land has altered significantly the nature of the Group, as well as the opportunities open to it. Certain of these, in particular the potential of the two principal property investments, are of a medium term nature. We are thus naturally also considering various ways of advancing shareholders' interests in the shorter term.

In the current year and in the light of present earnings we expect that the dividend per share will again be increased.

OLIVER MARRIOTT
Chairman

May & Hassell PLC

(Major Importers and Merchants)

Extracts from the Statement to Shareholders by the Chairman,

Mr P. J. Atley

Year ended 31st March 1983

RESULTS. After two very difficult loss making years the Group has returned to profit which at the pre-tax stage is £7.5m. Business has been taken place in a healthier climate and the trade has a more realistic approach to the need to see a return on assets employed. Supply and demand are now in balance to the benefit of both shippers and importers. The Group's journey units performed well in the year.

EXPANSION. New depots have been opened in Sheffield and Hull and Strathclyde Sawmills Ltd acquired in Dumfries, Scotland. Over £1.6m has been invested during the year in plant, buildings and vehicles. This investment programme is continuing.

DIVIDEND. An increased final dividend of 2.5p (1.5p last year) brings the year's total to 3.8p per share.

PROSPECTS. Current turnover in value and volume is up on last year and margins are satisfactory.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS	1983	1982
Turnover	£60,642	£49,718
Profit before interest & Tax	£3,064	£1,941
Interest paid	(2,271)	(2,319)
Associated Company Loss	(65)	(278)
Profit (Loss) before Tax	£728	£(556)
Tax	17	(46)
Minority Interests	36	76
Extraordinary Items	(83)	(52)
Dividends	£628	£(204)
Profit (Loss) retained	£424	£(822)

Copies of the full Chairman's Statement and 1982 Report and Accounts are obtainable from the Secretary, May & Hassell PLC, P.O. Box 750, Bristol BS2 7PS.

May & Hassell PLC

Midland Bank

Report on the half-year ended 30 June 1983

Group Results (Unaudited)

	6 months ended 30 June 1983 £m	6 months ended 30 June 1982 £m	Year ended 31 Dec. 1982 £m
Trading profit of Midland Bank plc and its subsidiaries Note 2	175.5	134.6	329.0
Share of profits of associated companies	13.3	9.9	28.2
Interest on loan capital	188.8	144.5	337.2
52.4	49.4	105.8	
Profit before taxation	138.4	95.1	251.4
Taxation:			
Midland Bank plc and subsidiaries	29.4	32.2	72.8
Associated companies	5.6	1.8	8.9
43.0	34.0	81.5	
Minority Interests - share of profits	91.4	61.1	169.9
(14.3)	(9.7)	(24.0)	
Extraordinary items	77.1	51.4	145.9
0.6	(1.7)	(1.3)	
Profit attributable to members of Midland Bank plc	77.8	49.7	144.6
Dividend	25.1	13.7	43.6
Retained profit	52.8	38.0	101.0
Earnings per share	44.8p	30.8p	72.4p
Fully diluted	43.7p	29.2p	57.3p

*Before exceptional taxation credit of £23.8m. The earnings per share after the exceptional tax credit were 36.8p (on a fully diluted basis 30.2p.)

Notes

- There have been no changes in the accounting policies set out in the 1982 annual report and accounts. The charge for taxation is based on the expected effective rate for the year.
- Analysis of the trading profit of Midland Bank plc and its subsidiaries
- The profit on sale of fixed interest investments amounts to £219.5m (£20.3m loss for the six months to 30 June 1982 and £44.6m profit for the year 1982).
- The net new provisions for bad and doubtful debts charged to profit and loss account were as follows:-

6 months ended 30 June 1983 £m	6 months ended 30 June 1982 £m	Year ended 31 Dec. 1982 £m
Interest Income	2,540.8	2,809.2
Interest expense	1,804.1	2,124.7
Net interest income	735.7	

Background to the news: the age of mass share ownership is still a long way off

Stock Exchange takes a timid step into future

first sight, the bones of the Stock Exchange will be more concerned to accomodate the changes of the past years than those of the next. The Exchange will answer the demands of its biggest existing customers. But it appears he restrictive practices that led development of electronic dealing, let alone the exit of mass share ownership intact, or at the judge's discretion.

There have been two significant revolutions in Stock Exchange business. The first is the decline of the private and the rise of the quoms to dominate deal-

a led to the Exchange's commissions to produce profits in good years, for instance, the gross revenue of member was about £50m. It is required that the market's jobbers to hold more and led to their taking in its partners from outside change.

The second big change was the stock market deal, a development of 24-hour side financial markets in debt and even equity which led to the rise of huge international services groups such as Lynch and Nomura. This trend has been led by the abolition of exchange controls.

use London's fixed systems and dealer-broker ion has kept the average small, British firms have merged into this world despite London's nance as a financial and moves allowing rs to own 30 per cent of firms, hitherto as partners.

rise of London banks in shond market, which is led by banks acting as

brokers and market-makers, points the contrast, as does the rapid growth of money-brokering firms such as Mercantile House.

The concessions made by the Stock Exchange Council will surely accelerate trends that have cut the number of stock exchange firms by 20 per cent in five years. But how fast, and how far?

The big institutions are disappointed that the commission structure they hate so much will only be phased out over three years, far longer than it took in New York.

But the effect will be to favour the top 10 brokers and larger specialists, leave room for small private client brokers that have adapted themselves into portfolio managers and to squeeze further medium-sized firms, which still make up a hefty proportion of the remaining 200 or so.

It is harder to assess the impact of the apparently modest moves to convert sleeping outside partners into genuine participants with limited boardroom rights, an offshoot of the planned move to allow brokers limited liability.

Will it be enough to bring merchant banks, clearing houses, money brokers or the likes of Merrill Lynch into the fold? This would allow the full development of London-based financial services groups but threaten the eventual erosion of the treasured single capacity dealing system.

The process seems painfully slow in a world which, outside Throgmorton Street, is moving

remarkably fast. The Stock Exchange can meet competition as the success of its Unlisted Securities Market demonstrates.

But there seems little in prospect to dissuade big American brokers from developing their own over-the-counter market in venture capital stocks, where they can exploit the economies of being both broker and market-maker.

Considering previous exercises, notably the Ariel, deal-matching computer system, the Exchange's effective monopoly in its chief businesses, government stock and big company shares could remain untroubled.

But bigger opportunities may be lost. It is hard to see such minor concessions greatly encouraging the growth of financial supermarkets for the individual, a gleam in the eye of clearing banks and dynamic thinkers such as Mr Mark Weinberg of Hambo Life.

And without more far-reaching reforms, there seems no prospect of the stock market developing like the worldwide electronic money markets.

Mass individual share and bond ownership, to be economic, would require the capacity, via Prestel, the local bank, Post Office or cable channel, to call up prices with one button, check credit-ratings with another and deal with a third.

Graham Searjeant

THE FIXED COMMISSIONS THAT WILL GO

Stocks and shares

Price band (£)	Rate %
first 7,000	1.65
next 8,000	0.55
next 115,000	0.5
next 170,000	0.4
next 600,000	0.3
next 1,100,000	0.2
on the excess	0.125

Price band (£)	Rate %
first 2,500	0.8
next 15,500	0.25
next 982,000	0.125
next 3,000,000	0.1
next 6,000,000	0.05
on the excess	0.03

Debentures

Price band (£)	Rate %
first 5,000	0.9
next 5,000	0.45
next 10,000	0.35
next 20,000	0.325
next 770,000	0.25
next 1,100,000	0.175
on the excess	0.125

Long-term gilt-edged stocks

Price band (£)	Rate %
first 2,500	0.8
next 15,500	0.25
next 982,000	0.125
next 3,000,000	0.1
next 6,000,000	0.05
on the excess	0.03

Guaranteed Debentures

Price band (£)	Rate %
first 5,000	0.9
next 5,000	0.45
next 10,000	0.35
next 20,000	0.325
next 770,000	0.25
next 1,100,000	0.175
on the excess	0.125

Guaranteed Bonds

Price band (£)	Rate %
first 5,000	0.9
next 5,000	0.45
next 10,000	0.35
next 20,000	0.325
next 770,000	0.25
next 1,100,000	0.175
on the excess	0.125

Guaranteed Stocks

Price band (£)	Rate %
first 5,000	0.9
next 5,000	0.45
next 10,000	0.35
next 20,000	0.325
next 770,000	0.25
next 1,100,000	0.175
on the excess	0.125

Guaranteed Gilt-edged Stocks

Price band (£)	Rate %
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next 5,000	0.45
next 10,000	0.35
next 20,000	0.325
next 770,000	0.25
next 1,100,000	0.175
on the excess	0.125

Guaranteed Debenture Stocks

Price band (£)	Rate %
first 5,000	0.9
next 5,000	0.45
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next 770,000	0.25
next 1,100,000	0.175
on the excess	0.125

Guaranteed Bonds and Stocks

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next 770,000	0.25
next 1,100,000	0.175
on the excess	0.125

Guaranteed Debenture Bonds and Stocks

Price band (£)	Rate %
first 5,0	

CRICKET: HOME ADVANTAGE SHOULD PROVE ENOUGH FOR ENGLAND

Test history against New Zealand

By John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent

If the weather at Headingley remains as it was yesterday, we shall be lucky to see more than the occasional over of spin when the second Test match, sponsored by Cornhill, between England and New Zealand starts there today. It was cloudy and humid - the very conditions in which the ball moves about more at Headingley than almost anywhere else.

This may, in fact, provide New Zealand with their best chance of winning a Test match, or at any rate of bowing England out twice. Just how difficult England are to beat in England, though, even over a spread of non-vintage years, is shown by the following figures: since 1976 they have lost only three home Tests out of 34 - one to West Indies in 1980, one

to Australia in 1981 and one to Pakistan in 1982.

In Australia last winter New Zealand's seam attack was as good, if not better, than England's. Dilley's return to the side, his rhythm apparently restored, and the fine form of Willis should now tip the scales the other way.

New Zealand will make one change from the side which lost the first Test match. Smith replacing Lees as wicketkeeper. They have yet to decide on their bowling, there being an outside chance that they will make do without a specialist spinner. England, almost certainly, will leave out Marks.

Several milestones may be passed. Taylor, for example, has taken 149 catches in Test cricket; Willis needs only nine

to reach 200.

Which leads on to whether

Benson and Knott put Kent on top

By Richard Streeton

HEADINGLEY: Kent have scored 364 in their first innings against Warwickshire.

A diligent 102 from blemish, by Benson, followed by a cavalier 92 by Knott, rewarded Kent with a prosperous total after they chose to bat first in awkward conditions. The ball moved about freely on an overcast, muggy day and the left-handed Benson confirmed the faith of those who believe him to be the best of Kent's young batsmen.

Woolmer and Aslett went cheaply, however, in line with the bowlers' record. Ferrars swung the ball a lot and bowled unluckily. Paul Smith bowled his best later in the day.

Latercomers missed all the morning's incident. In Small's third over Woolmer trying to hook was hit in the face. Next ball he was dropped at third slip and retired for repairs. It took Hogg until his fourth over to find his direction and he then took two wickets in three balls. Aslett was beaten by a breakback. Woolmer returned and was caught in the slips as he played forward.

After lunch Benson quickened the tempo with jolted drives against Clifford Taylor, who was always more cautious, and began to score more freely, particularly passing over point's left hand before he mistimed a straight drive and gave a sharp return catch. Taylor had been in for

KENT: First Innings
A W Benson c P Ferrars b Hogg
R T Taylor c & b Ferrars
D G Aslett c Hogg
C S Cowdrey c & b Smith
A E Baptiste c Ferrars b P A Smith
T P Knott b Hogg
R M Elman run out
D L Underwood b Hogg
S J Marks not out
Extras (2 b, 14 s, w, n-b) 42
Total 364

Score at 100 overs: 323 for 8.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-16, 2-18, 3-132, 4-136, 5-184, 6-294, 7-291, 8-315, 9-381, 10-384.

BOWLING: Small 16-2-82-2; Faulkner 38-10-62; P A Smith 19-4-65-1; Gofford 18-3-32-1.

Bonus points (to date): Warwickshire 3, Kent 4.

Umpires: M J Kitchen and N T Potts.

WORCESTERSHIRE: K D Smith, T A Lloyd, A I Kilchener, D L Atcheson, H W Hume, A J Dan, P A Smith and M A Farries, G C Small, N Gifford, M J Kitchen.

Total 323 for 8.

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LLOYD builds a fortress for Lancashire

By Peter Ball

SOUTHPORT: Lancashire, with seven first innings wickets in hand, are 43 runs behind Gloucestershire.

The belief that nothing ever happens in Southport does not apply to the cricket ground, where extraordinary occurrences are the rule rather than the exception. A year ago 1,270 runs were scored in the match against Warwickshire, who somehow contrived to lose after declaring their first innings at 523 for four. Yesterday's event were rather different. The occasional ball was turning sharply before lunch as under a cloudless sky there was to be found that most unusual phenomenon these days, a soft, wet wicket.

"I think we will be doing a lot of gardening," the Gloucester captain David Graveney said gloomily after he had lost the toss and been asked to bat. Although Stovold went early there was little initially to justify such forebodings as Romasine and Budd clapped McFarlane and Folley around with dispatch. The arrival of Simpson into the attack quickly changed the complexion of things, although it was O'Shaughnessy who broke the stand with a ball of full length which hit Broad on the foot.

That was the last wicket to fall to seam bowling until Lancashire went in to bat 45 minutes before tea. Simmous immediately claimed the important wicket of Zaheer and went on to wheel away unchanged for 31 overs, turning the ball consistently and occasionally finding a spot to make it leap and turn again.

Once Rainbirch had gone, the combination was too much for Graveney, only Romasine who put his head down after his flying start, and grinded doggedly for 189 minutes, showing any confidence against the spin.

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RACING

Little Wolf has the speed in Goodwood Cup pack

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

After their success with Satinette at Goodwood on Tuesday, Lord Porchester, Dick Hern and Willie Carson are poised to strike an even richer vein by winning the Goodwood Cup today with Little Wolf, who won the Ascot Gold Cup earlier this season. Today's feature race has attracted not only the winner of the Gold Cup but also the winners of Royal Ascot's other important races for stayers, the Queen's prize (Santilia Man) and the Queen Alexandra Stakes (Santilia).

If he is in the form of six weeks ago Little Wolf should put paid to his rivals with the sort of decisive authority that proved too much for Kheops, Indian Prince and One at Royal Ascot. Karadar, who ran Santilia Man so close in the Queen's Vase, now has a 3lb pull in the weights.

Mountain Lodge, last year's Cesarewitch winner, has also been declared to run but she will be pulled out just as she was at Ascot, unless there is an appreciable amount of rain to ease the going.

By the time he comes back to partner Little Wolf, Carson should have already won the Darley Handicap Stakes for Hern on Band, who carried 9st 7lb when he won a similar race at Sandown Park eight days ago. The way Band stretched out up the hill that evening suggested that he is improving fast. He ought to be capable of shrugging aside a 4lb penalty, and of beating the recent Newbury winner, General Conqueror, in these terms. Basil Boy (4-40) could be a third chance for Carson if he runs as well as he did at York and Salisbury earlier this month. On his Salisbury form he has the measure of Norro.

With 15 sprinter standing their ground overnight the King George Stakes has blossomed in a way that it seldom has. With Brondesbury and Soba in the field we are assured of an exciting spectacle, because this sprint will be run at a blistering gallop. Brondesbury is so fast that his connections are casting their eyes across the Atlantic and canvassing a possible mate with a leading American quarter horse.

Last season Broadhurst won six of his seven races all over the minimum distance of five furlongs. But when he reappeared this season at Sandown in May he ran much too freely for his own good early on, with the result that he was collared soon after halfway. Among those who eventually finished in front of him were Chelaston Park, Sweet Monday, Sylvan Barbarossa and Crime of Passion, who are among his opponents again.

If this season's form means anything last year's Stewards Cup heroine, Soba, is surely the one Brondesbury and the others have to fear. Soba has not won this season, although she has, after finishing second in the King's Stand Stakes at Royal Ascot and the July Cup at Newmarket, she is knocking at the door. Of the others, Time's Tide looks a sporting bet to finish in the



Little Wolf: can reproduce Ascot Gold Cup form

frame. Remember it was he who gave that good filly, Favourite, such a narrow beating at Sandown last July. This year Time's Tide has run only once, but that was a good one. Run As You Like in the Cork and Orrery Stakes, where he nearly won. Now he will be meeting Sylvan Barbarossa, his conqueror that day on 3lbs better terms.

If Trojan Fen wins the Lanson Champagne Stakes, he will be following in his late and much lamented sire, Troy's footsteps. When he won this race in 1978 Troy

had the measure of a leading American quarter horse.

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Goodwood selections

2.0 Band. 2.30 Trojan Fen. 3.5 Little Wolf. 3.40 Soba. 4.10 Video King. 4.40 Basil Boy.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.30 Trojan Fen. 3.5 Karadar. 3.40 Brondesbury. 4.10 Mummy's Pleasure. 4.40 That's My Son.

Doncaster selections

By Our Racing Staff

2.15 The Four Ays. 2.45 Afzal. 3.15 Helaplane. 3.45 Orchard Road. 4.15 Haverhill Lass. 4.45 Be My Princess.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.15 Sherpa Boy. 2.45 Afzal. 3.15 Valerio. 3.45 Orchard Road. 4.15 Mount Kellett. 4.45 Vatican Way.

EQUESTRIANISM

Broome and Mr Ross are key to challenge

By Jenny MacArthur

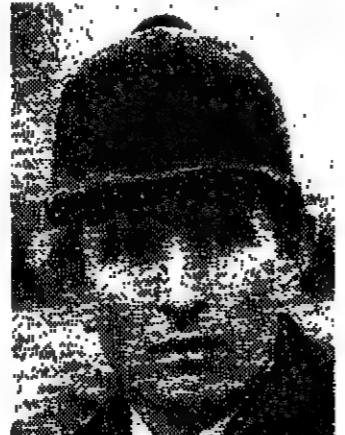
Malcolm Pyrah and Tattersalls Anglezarke are the backbone of the British team which today attempts to regain the European championship title at the All England jumping course, Hickstead. The championships, sponsored by Silk Cut, are divided into three parts. The two-part team event, in which 11 nations are competing, takes place today and tomorrow, with the individual competitions continuing on Sunday. Saturday is a rest day.

Britain's chances of regaining the title from the West Germans will depend considerably on the performance of David Broome's Mr Ross who replaced the injured Last Resort.

Mr Ross is not the most consistent of horses and has suffered from back trouble and a blood disorder over the last year. He is, however, fit and on good form now and jumped well in yesterday's warm-up class, as did John Whitaker on Ryan's Son and Harvey Smith on Sano Olympic Video, the two other members of the British team.

Mr Ross's inclusion in the team was justified yesterday by Ronnie Massarella, *chef d'équipe*, who said the selectors were reluctant to be without Broome's experience and skill in a competition of this calibre.

The defending West German team includes the reigning individual European champion, Paul



Pyrah: British backbone

There could be no more deserving winner of the individual gold medal than Pyrah and Tattersalls Anglezarke, currently the World and European individual silver medallists. Pyrah had a good warm-up yesterday but said afterwards that he had been a bit tight about the water jump and about the water jump. The course is being watered but the drying wind is making more water necessary. The water jump has been a bone of contention for some time at Hickstead. Several riders, including Pyrah, feel it is too deep and would be safer if made shallower towards the landing point.

Frederic Coutier, on the experienced Flambeau, the horse on which he helped his country to victory in the Dublin world championships last year, heads the French team. It also includes Pierre Durand and Philippe Rozier, who were members of the winning Nations Cup team at Hickstead in May. Flambeau was laid off through injury for several months at the beginning of the year but is now fit again.

Jumping a barbed wire fence

My first sighting of Harvey Smith at the Royal International Horse Show at White City convinced who he pushed in favour of me: the bar queue. My third was at our interview, which he curtailed in midstream with a flimsy sounding excuse about watching the 'unrest': all this and more you expect from the man whose twin fingers and alleged 'Yorkshire grit' seem purpose built to take all the daft southern nonsense out of show jumping.

It was hard to reconcile these sightings with the second: H. Smith's preparations for the King George V Gold Cup at White City last week. He was sitting, for reasons best known to himself, in the press room, staring sightlessly at the cup of coffee he had shaved in front of me to buy, and he looked ready to throw up. He was up as tight as a snare drum; the man you expected to be striding about swearing at his grooms was a silent, mussy bulk of tentacles.

In the interview itself, his behaviour was extraordinary. He was simultaneously bored and embarrassed by the whole concept of being interviewed for a paper, and looked as if he desperately needed something to do with his hand.

He answered questions condescendingly, but with great brevity; not the eye-to-eye brevity that is considered insult, rather, he wasn't at all interested in chattering on about either himself or his horses. He seemed, bizarrely enough, quite unsure of himself, the victim of an almost corrosive shyness.

"I hate the publicity side of it all," he said, and put a lot of feeling into saying it, and this from a man who fills 1,000 seater theatres with his

one-man show. "It's very good, all my own material. I don't need anyone else's input, just... little. It's humour." At that moment, caught up in one of show jumping's major weeks, with the yet more significant event, the European championships at Hickstead looming, Smith manifested all the Ciceronian charm and humour one associates with Boris Karloff.

At that moment, he seemed not so much a showman, more a man surrounded by a barbed-wire fence. He is undoubtedly a different man.

He has a marvellous sight in the show ring, a masterly ride against the clock, making impossible leaps look smooth, covering yards less ground than you would have thought physically possible, and ability particularly noticeable in the catastrophic indoor arenas where half a yard can make the difference between victory and defeat. Though he cuts an unmistakable figure in the saddle, style lacks any hint of flash and fire; you would expect a man with his reputation, shrewd, former professional wrestler, and the man with the most famous pair of fingers in Britain to ride like a drunken Cossack. But in fact, he rides economically, even quietly. And the horses unquestionably go for him.

There is something genuinely admirable about the man, and, after seeing him, a door, glowing bundle of nerves before the King George, the perfect fish out of water in a room full of cheerful, chattering, light-weight hacks, there is something pleasingly human and fallible about him.

He reserves this air of fallibility for the odd moments when he is on the ground. His is a totally different phenomenon on a horse, and this week he will be riding for Britain at Hickstead. He can't help feeling rather glad about that.

Simon Barnes

an Ilkley Moor; the moorland whose health hazards are so celebrated in, almost inevitably, the place he has chosen for the training and exercising of his string of 30 horses.

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Goodwood

Tote Double: 3.5, 4.10. Trifecta: 2.30, 3.40, 4.10 (10 races)

[Television (BBC 2) 2.30, 3.5, 4.10 and 4.10 (10 races)]

2.0 DARNLEY HANDICAP (3-y-o: 26.524; 1m 4f) (5 runners)

102 0-1000 RING OF GREATNESS (Desmond International) J Danico 9-7 B Ross 1

103 0-1000 GENERAL CONCORDE (C Rogers) R Hancock 9-4 (7 eqs) A McLean 3

104 0-1000 BANDO (D Hollingshead) W. Hem 5-13 eqs G. Eddery 3

105 0-1000 BANDO (D Hollingshead) W. Hem 5-13 eqs G. Eddery 3

106 0-1000 LYNNMONT (Mrs N Gratzke) J Danico 9-7 J Moray 2

110 0-1000 STATEMENT (P) (Ward) G Harwood 8-8 G Stanley 4

111 0-1000 DANCING DANCER (P) (Ward) G Harwood 8-8 G Stanley 4

114 0-1000 DANCING DAUGHTER (L) (Lorraine) P. Hobson 7-11 G Hills 7

115 0-1000 HARBOUR BRIDGE (Mrs R Kennedy) W. Hem 5-9 G Hills 7

116 0-1000 DANCING DAUGHTER (L) (Lorraine) P. Hobson 7-11 G Hills 7

117 0-1000 DANCING DAUGHTER (L) (Lorraine) P. Hobson 7-11 G Hills 7

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131 0-1000 DANCING DAUGHTER (L) (Lorraine) P. Hobson 7-11 G Hills 7

132 0-1000 DANCING DAUGHTER (L) (Lorraine) P. Hobson 7-11 G Hills 7

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Banking and Accountancy Appointments

MERCHANT BANKING

INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT
A leading merchant bank, a member of the Accepting Houses Committee, requires a Portfolio Manager to join its expanding Pension Fund Department.

The successful candidate is likely to be aged between 25 and 34, and should have had several years' experience of mixed portfolio investment.

An attractive remuneration package will be negotiated, including mortgage facilities and non contributory pension scheme.

Please telephone, or write enclosing a detailed Curriculum Vitae to:

Peter S. Latham (Director)

Jonathan Wren

BANK RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

170 Bishopsgate - London EC2M 4LX - 01 623 1266

CORPORATE FINANCE
Due to increasing demand for the services of its Corporate Finance Department our client, an Accepting House wishes to recruit two additional Executives.

Applicants should be aged 25 to 28, have a good degree and hold a professional qualification (A.C.A. or Solicitor). Some experience of corporate finance work would be an advantage.

Competitive salaries will be paid together with the usual bank benefits.

Please telephone, or write enclosing a detailed Curriculum Vitae to:

Peter S. Latham (Director)

Marketing Executive

Circa £15,000 plus

Leading Commodity and Financial Futures Brokers in the City seek 2 Sales and Marketing Executive to promote their full range of brokerage services.

The position requires a person with experience in direct sales of financial products. He, or she, will probably be in the age range 24-35 and will need to be innovative, self-motivated and energetic.

Remuneration includes a salary and a performance related bonus. There are excellent longer term career prospects with the Company.

Applicants with suitable qualifications should write to:

M. C. Gwinnett,
Marlar International Limited,

14 Grosvenor Place,
London SW1X 7HH.

Financial Analysis & Planning

c. £30,000
& benefits & car

This is an important new appointment at the centre of a very large British multi-national, arising from the Board's decision to strengthen these activities. It will involve co-ordinating the development of Business and Financial Analysis, Planning and Control functions throughout the worldwide Group and is a lead role in implementing the Board's long-term strategy.

Applicants should be graduate accountants or MBA's in their early 30's with relevant financial analysis, planning and control experience gained at senior level in a multi-national environment. Location - central London.

Please apply in confidence, quoting ref. L75, to:

Brian H. Mason
Mason & Nurse Associates
1 Lancaster Place Strand
London WC2E 7EB
Tel: 01-240 7805

Mason & Nurse Selection & Search

Corporate Finance Manchester

We are seeking an additional executive with a legal background for the active Corporate Finance team in our Manchester Office. You will be dealing with the senior executives of a wide range of Northern based private and public companies and will be expected to advise our clients on mergers and acquisitions, fund raising, new issues and other matters affecting corporate strategy and structure.

You should be in your twenties, have a good degree and have at least three years' relevant experience. You will probably be a solicitor. Remuneration will be highly competitive.

Applicants should write to:

Alm M. Dean
Director
N.M. Rothschild & Sons Limited
3 York Street
Manchester M2 2AW

giving full details of their career to date.

N.M. Rothschild & Sons Limited

Senior Financial Executive

Oxfordshire c.£20,000

Harwell, the largest of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority's laboratories, spends around £20m a year, divided almost equally between Parliamentary Vote money and commercial income, and employs some 4,500 people.

As Head of Finance and Accounts, you will be expected to make a major contribution to developing the establishment's financial policy. You will be responsible to the Chief Financial Officer for the team of about

PA
PA Personnel Services

Hyde Park House, 60a Knightsbridge, London SW1X 7LE.
Tel: 01-235 6060 Telex: 27874

ASSISTANT TO TREASURY DIRECTOR to £13,000

My client, Hamble Life Assurance plc., is seeking to fill the above position with their banking subsidiary Dunbar & Co Ltd.

The requirement is for a person in the age range of 25/30 with experience of Banking and/or Foreign Exchange dealing gained in international banking.

In addition to deputising for, and providing assistance to, the Treasury Director, duties will be to maintain the Money Book, Foreign Exchange Dealing, Deposit Management and customer liaison.

Please contact Paul Trumble

Jonathan Wren

BANK RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS
170 Bishopsgate - London EC2M 4LX - 01 623 1266

Taxation Specialist

Oil industry - London

A major international oil company seeks a Taxation Specialist to join the senior management team located in its London headquarters.

You will be expected to make a positive contribution on tax implications of forward strategies and planning. Broad specialist experience in corporate and

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PA Advertising

Hyde Park House, 60a Knightsbridge, London SW1X 7LE.
Tel: 01-235 6060 Telex: 27874

Are you considering becoming a CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT?

If so, we advise you to come and discuss your training with one of our Partners. We are an expanding four Partner firm in the City of London, whose size and broad cross section of clients combined with an excellent, proven and leading group training scheme, and a newly started Management Services Division, provides sound and worthwhile experience. Young graduates or prospective 1983 graduates are invited to write, giving full C.V. details to Box 190GFT The Times.

ACCOUNTANT

RECENTLY formed 2 partner firm of chartered accountants in Paddington require their first senior-senior. Some IT experience required. Good technical standards are the main attribute sought. Box 190HFT The Times

Fixed Income Analyst Merchant Banking

Bank of America International Ltd., is seeking a systems-oriented Fixed Income Analyst for its International Investment Service Division, based in London.

The successful candidate will be responsible for the development of computer models to analyse the major international bond and currency markets, individual bond issues and credits. The appointment also requires participation in fixed income portfolio asset allocation and communication of fixed income research to other international Bank of America units.

Applicants will probably be graduates with 2-3 years financial or banking experience and an economics and statistics background. An interest in international capital markets and familiarity with, or willingness, to gain experience in using, time-sharing computers is also required.

Career development opportunities within the Bank's international operations are excellent. A competitive salary will be augmented by a comprehensive package of fringe benefits, including low-interest mortgage, non-contributory pension and BUPA.

Please reply in the strictest confidence with full personal, career and salary details to:-
The Director, International Investment Service, Bank of America International Ltd., St. Helens, 1 Undershaft, London EC3A 8HN.

B BANK OF AMERICA

SENIOR OFFICERS



for
DOCUMENTARY CREDITS DEPARTMENT
AND GENERAL BANKING

Applications are invited from suitable candidates for the posts of Senior Officers for our Documentary Credits Department and General Banking with following experience:

EXPERIENCE: At least 5 years with any Clearing Bank in responsible position.

QUALIFICATION: Candidate should be graduate.

AGE: Between 30 to 40 years.

Applicants are requested to forward complete Bio-data also indicating present emoluments, etc., being drawn, to the undersigned latest by 10th August, 1983.

IQBAL AHMED, General Manager,
Muslim Commercial Bank Ltd.,
ZONAL OFFICE,
69/70 Mark Lane, London, EC3R 7JA.
Phone: 01-709 9255-6-7

Spot Dealer

Increase Your Scope

You now work for a respected bank, enjoy your job, yet want the scope and responsibility that comes from working in a more stimulating dealing room. You will therefore be attracted by the opportunity to join the London branch of a major international bank where increased activity has created an additional vacancy for a Senior Dealer.

Reporting to the Assistant General Manager, you will work closely with your colleagues dealing primarily in one currency. You will also be responsible for marketing the bank's services to customers, liaising closely with them in order to increase levels of business.

Aged mid-late twenties, you will have at least two years experience in foreign exchange dealing and a track record of steady profitability. You will also enjoy working as an integral part of a small successful team and possess the energy to continually achieve your targets in a highly competitive market.

Remuneration will be £18,000-£20,000 plus the usual bank benefits. Interested? Then ring Barbara Lord at Cripps, Sears & Associates Ltd., (Personnel Consultants), 88/98 High Holborn, London WC1V 6EE. Tel: 01-404 5701 (24 hours).

Cripps, Sears

Corporate Finance Executives (2)

Merchant Bank

Our Client, an Accepting House, requires two exceptional young Corporate Finance Executives for its rapidly expanding department.

Successful candidates, in their mid-twenties, should be Chartered Accountants with one or two years' post-qualification experience, preferably in the investigations/mergers area with a major accountancy practice.

The personality to fit into a busy team, accept responsibility and develop rapidly is essential.

A salary in the £12,000-£14,000 range is envisaged with normal banking benefits.

Please reply in confidence to Keith Fisher at Overton Shirley and Barry Management Consultants, Second Floor, Morley House, 26 Holborn Viaduct, London EC1A 2BP. Tel: 01-583 1912.

Overton Shirley and Barry OSB

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MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTANT FOR CHARITABLE TRUST FOR THE PROMOTION OF MUSIC AND THE ARTS, NEAR GUILDFORD

If you are accomplished in Management Accountancy and have the self-assurance to deal with senior people in Commerce and the Arts, please hear full details of this post at our stately mansion.

You must be aged at least 38 or you may be a retired partner or senior accountant.

Please dial at any time, day or night

01-675 5117

JUST LISTEN YOU DO NOT NEED TO SPEAK

c/o Bourne Ballou, 212 Shaftesbury Ave, WC1



Accountant NORFOLK

Challenging new position working in difficult surroundings in the East Anglian countryside. The post involves producing financial and management information for a charitable trust. Applicants will be responsible for using a Data General cold computer. Preference given to applicants with enthusiasm and sound management and administrative skills. Computer experience essential. Applicants should be aged 25-35 and have a recognised accounting qualification. Promotion opportunities are excellent.

Please telephone the Regional Office (0207) 3071 for job description and application form.

INVESTMENT MANAGER

Manx International Ltd., a private bank based in the Isle of Man specialising in portfolio management for a range of international clients' wishes, as a result of company expansion, to recruit an Investment Manager.

The successful applicant, who would probably be aged 30-40, should have at least five years' experience in the management of investment portfolios.

A detailed practical and theoretical knowledge of investment markets, both domestic and international, is required, and special knowledge of the U.K. and Far Eastern markets would be an advantage.

Ideally, candidates will have gained experience in investment administration, and should be willing to undertake the development and implementation of computerised administrative systems.

Salary for the appointment will be negotiable.

Please write in confidence giving a full résumé of career to date, to the Managing Director, R. N. Hines, P.C.A., Manx International Limited, Lorne House, Castletown, Isle of Man.

MANNIN INTERNATIONAL

Chartered Accountant

10-year's experience. Knowledge of tax essential. Contract 2 years in East Malaysia, renewable. Negotiable good salary.

Interviews in London first week August. Particulars from Mr S. J. Clark 01-727 7471.

LINKING AND COUNTANCY APPOINTMENTS

LUE CHIP GROUP
£13,000 + Benefits
Fully reporting at board level on
various activities of major
clients. A dynamic, growing
firm. CA will be quickly
invited to Controllership.
1880 Curzon St, London
W1G 8BT

MARKET LEADER
to £14,500
for UK Group seeks recently
qualified Accountant as No. 2 in
F.C. Group reporting
on financial planning and
management of a staff of 40. Young
team. Excellent prospects.
London or Birmingham
area.

CA - TREASURY
City - £15,000
London City organisation
needs bright, articulate Chartered
accountant to manage company's
financial affairs. Excellent prospects
international environment.
Woodford, Essex.
Ref: T5 Corp's Ian Road,
EC1V 8LS

Personnel Resources

**Newly qualified
or experienced
ENERGETIC
ACCOUNTANT**
Required for clients being
importers of footwear in North London/
Middlesex. The applicant
must act as Accounts Computer
and Assistant to
Financial Director
generous salary
commensurate with ability
and prospects. Please
e-mail in confidence with
to:
ANDERS & CO.,
Artured Accountants,
32 Dorset Square,
London, NW1 6PU.
Tel 01-723 6616
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**Analyst
linking**

Fixed Interest Salesman
To strengthen our major presence in the fixed interest markets, we require
a Fixed Interest Salesman with two or three years' experience, to join our established
and successful team. The position entails assisting in the servicing of an existing
client base and aiding further expansion.

Senior Gilt-Edged Salesman
We are seeking a Senior Gilt-Edged Salesman with a sound market background
and enthusiasm for and experience of servicing institutional clients.
There are excellent opportunities for experienced people to display skill and
expertise in an expanding environment where such attributes will be well-rewarded.
These positions are open to applicants of either sex.
Please write in confidence to Ken Ayers giving full details:



Laurie, Milbank & Co.
Portland House, 72/73 Basinghall Street, London EC2V 5DP.

**General
Appointments**

**BOOKKEEPER - PRIVATE
RENTALS DEPT.**
An established firm in
seeks an experienced
bookkeeper to assist the
of their fast expanding
in Chancery/Bank Department.
Previous knowledge of
field essential. Excellent
package including
plus. Please ring 588 3535.

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Business Consultants

BOOKKEEPER TO T/S
No. 17 Business Consultants
is a well-established firm
offering electronic data
processing and business
systems and services.
To book 1788 3535 in The Times

**HOUSE MANAGER/ESS
(Non Resident)**

For our expanding international property portfolio based in the Park,
we are now looking for a house manager with a minimum of 4 years' experience in a similar position
to help us run our overseas properties.
Good salary and benefits.

Please apply in writing with CV and references to Box 1902 H. The Times

ECON RONAY
ORGANISATION
International Project
Management Ltd

**CAREER
ASSESSMENT**
Experienced assessors for all ages,
providing help on career planning,
leisure work, course, Consult,
etc. CAREER ANALYSTS
10 Gloucester Place, W1
GL 035 5452 (24 hr)
1000-1700 hrs, 0800-0900 hrs

INTERVIEWER/CONSULTANT
Required for secretarial to assist with
interviews and assessments. Applications must state
name and address and enclosing own
CV and the Times with C.V.

HORIZONS

The Times Guide to career training

Prospects in the land of promise

Godfrey Golzen with
advice for those
seeking work in
the Far East

While economists argue about whether or not the world is moving out of recession, in one area the discussion seems largely academic. Looking at the trade and manufacturing success of Hongkong and Singapore, and the wealth of resources in Malaysia or Brunei, businessmen are apt to ask "what recession?" especially as the rewards in these places are by no means confined to the process of making the rich richer. They are in one of the few parts of the world where unemployment is in low single figures, indeed Singapore is actually forecast to have a labour shortage by the end of the decade, does this mean that the Far East opens up horizons for our own hard-pressed job seekers?

One of the reasons why the Far East is so successful is that its mainly Chinese workforce and business community possesses intelligence, discipline and a capacity for hard work matched only by the Japanese. To be frank, at general supervisory and management levels, expatriates have little to offer in the Far East that cannot be done as well, and at much lower salaries by the locals.

In more senior jobs, and in specialized professional areas like accountancy, engineering, banking and architecture, the prospect is rather more hopeful. Trading ties with the English-speaking world – especially Britain, Australia and the USA – are extremely close and the Chinese community do not yet have the vast volume of trade that has developed in the last 10-15 years.

Another useful preparatory move

is to keep an eye on the overseas

appointments pages of the press – not

just for specific jobs but also to

monitor the remuneration on offer.

Godfrey Golzen is the author of *Working Abroad*.

The importance of references

Erich Suter examines
the problems of
bad references and
how to avoid them

course, a deliberately bad reference is given to ensure that the applicant will stay if the current employer would be happy to see the applicant go he is again likely to provide a reasonable reference, since a bad reference will doubtless thwart the applicant's chance to move.

Where a current employer is trying to dispense with the services of an employee on the basis of a settlement, or where an unfair dismissal settlement is being sought with a former employer, an agreed reference may form a valuable part of the settlement. From the employee's point of view it must be borne in mind that a referee who gives a good reference which is untrue and which he does not believe, may be liable to the employer who employs the applicant on the basis of it if he thereby suffers loss or damage. For this reason, those seeking settlement or agreed references or any kind must not set their sights too high by trying to obtain a reference in glowing terms which would be untrue.

If a referee gives a bad reference the applicant will rarely know about it until his job application is turned down; since references are usually given and received in strict confidence. The applicant will only have a

general a job in the Far East ought to carry a salary about 50 per cent higher than its British equivalent, with fringe benefits such as free or subsidized accommodation (this is otherwise astronomically expensive, especially in Hongkong or Singapore), free education, medical care and home leave. The high salaries, incidentally, do not reflect a particularly high cost of living. Imported foods and other goods are expensive, but local products are very reasonable: for instance in Kuala Lumpur you can buy a splendid pineapple for about 30p, whereas six tins EEC apples will cost you about £1 in a supermarket.

The fact that prosperity has spread a fair way through the social system means that the Far East is rather more politically stable than some overseas posts – even in Malaysia, where there is a difficult balance of power between a predominantly Malay administration and the large and aggressively entrepreneurial ethnic Chinese minority. The biggest question mark, however, is over the long term future of Hongkong, where the British mandate runs out in 1997. The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank building, now being put up by a firm of British architects at a cost of £600m, is a sign that the banks at least are confident about the future – and when they gamble, they usually like to bet on certainties.

Godfrey Golzen is the author of *Working Abroad*.

legal remedy against a referee who gives an unjustifiably harsh reference in very limited circumstances.

The most probable type of action the applicant would seek is a defamation suit. If the reference is in writing, the action will be for libel; if in a temporary form, such as a telephone reference, for slander. The main difficulty with defamation actions is that if the terms of the reference are either true or an honest statement, made without malice, of the referee's opinion of the applicant, then it is unlikely that the action would succeed. It is a defence in a defamation case to show that the person giving the information has a legal or moral duty to provide that information and that it was an honest expression of his opinion. It has not yet been established whether this defence is available to employers when giving references, but it seems likely that it would be. It will therefore, be in a case where the referee maliciously gives a bad reference (i.e. a knowingly false reference made with a view to injuring the employee) that a defamation suit is likely to succeed.

Moreover, legal aid is not available. It is, therefore, very important that applicants make sure of the quality of their references, from the very beginning.

The author is Labour Law Adviser for the Institute of Personnel Management.

General Appointments

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

35 New Broad Street, London EC2M 1NH
Tel: 01-588 3588 or 01-588 3576
Telex No. 887374



Excellent career prospects in fast-moving, international environment

ACTUARIAL CONSULTANTS AND ACTUARIAL STUDENTS

LONDON - WEST END

EXPANDING FIRM OF INTERNATIONAL MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS

As a result of the continued expansion in our clients' London office, we invite applications from qualified Actuaries, or Senior Actuarial Students, with at least 2 years' practical actuarial experience, ideally within a Consulting firm. The successful candidates will join a team of Actuaries, and will be responsible for all aspects of the design and control of pension/employee benefit plans for multi-national clients, using an objective analysis of the clients' organisational needs. Sophisticated applications of the in-house main frame and micro computers would be encouraged. Opportunities exist for a significant level of client responsibility at an early stage and continued training will be provided, both in the UK and overseas. A working knowledge of a foreign language, such as French, German or Spanish, would be a definite asset. Concise communication skills, drive, energy and enthusiasm are all considered essential qualities for the "fast-track" career progression being offered. Initial salary negotiable £7,500-£20,000+profit share and comprehensive employee benefit programme. Applications, in strict confidence, under reference AC4177/T/T, to the Managing Director:

CAMPBELL-JOHNSON ASSOCIATES (MANAGEMENT RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS) LIMITED, 35 NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON EC2M 1NH. TELEPHONE: 01-588 3588 or 01-588 3576. TELEX: 887374. FAX: 01-588 9216.



CENTRAL SERVICES AND PROPERTY MANAGER

N.W. LONDON

MAJOR FAST EXPANDING INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS ORGANISATION

Applications are invited from candidates, aged 35-50, who have a minimum of five years' successful commercial property and services management experience utilising modern management techniques. Responsibilities are widely drawn and cover operational maintenance aspects of two commercial buildings, plus fleet transport, stores, security, purchase and leasing of vehicles, technical equipment and supplies. The successful candidate will be called upon to bring professional expertise into the development of the existing central purchasing function. The ability to plan, devise and implement procedures is essential. Salary negotiable, £13,000-£15,000 per annum, plus car, contributory pension, free life assurance. Applications in strict confidence under reference PSM14919/T/T will be forwarded unopened to our Client unless you list companies to which they should not be sent in a covering letter marked for the attention of the Security Manager.

CAMPBELL-JOHNSON RECRUITMENT ADVERTISING LIMITED, 35 NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, EC2M 1NH.



DIRECTOR-GENERAL

The Association wishes to appoint a successor to the present incumbent who is due to retire in twelve months time. To ensure a smooth succession, it is the intention that the new appointment should be made within the next few months, with duties commencing in the first half of 1984.

The Director-General is the Association's chief executive officer and is answerable to the honorary officers and to the National Council for the efficient conduct of the Association's business. Application is invited for this responsible position from those having suitable experience. This should include thorough knowledge of the working of Westminster and Whitehall and of local government. Applicants should also have a good understanding of the structure of UK commerce and industry and of its interests and concerns with Government and other authority, local and central. Ability to communicate effectively both orally and through the written word and to present the Association's views through the media is essential, as is the capacity to organise the Association's staff resources to best advantage. Previous Chamber of Commerce experience although not essential would be a distinct asset.

Remuneration will be negotiable according to age (which should not be above 55), qualifications and experience. Applications – which will be treated in strict confidence – in writing please, together with cv to Chairman, Association of British Chambers of Commerce, Sovereign House, 212a Shaftesbury Avenue, London WC2H 8EW.

Construction Engineer

10 years experience. Contract 2 years in East Malaysia, renewable. Negotiable good salary. Interviews in London first week in August. Particulars from S. J. Clark

01-727 7471

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

BARNET HEALTH AUTHORITY Mental Health Unit NAPSURY HOSPITAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE

A motivated administrator is required to assist the Deputy Unit Administrator in the management of Napsbury Hospital. It is envisaged that the post will serve as a training ground for a career in hospital management. £19,197 to £27,391 inclusive.

For further details please contact Mr J. E. Bergman, Deputy Unit Administrator Ext. 224. Application form and job description available from the Personnel Department, Napsbury Hospital, Nr. St. Albans, Herts. Bowmans Green 23333 Ext. 382. Closing date: 12th August 1983.

Royal County of BERKSHIRE

DIRECTOR OF PROPERTY SERVICES

Salary £23,631-£25,320 (pay award pending)

The County Council has decided to merge the County Architect's and County Property Departments to form a new Department of Property Services. The new Chief Officer will be responsible for a wide range of property services including property management, the purchase and sale of land and buildings, building and grounds maintenance, architecture and associated engineering services. The capital building programme is currently about £10m per annum, the building maintenance programme over £5m and the value of the Council's property totals over £600m.

Applications are invited from candidates from all relevant disciplines with a suitable background in property, its design, construction, maintenance and management. The successful applicant will have a proven record in top management and will be capable of co-ordinating and motivating a large department of over 170 professional, technical and administrative staff. He/she will be a member of the Chief Officer's Group and expected to make a major contribution to the corporate management of the Authority.

HEAD OF MANPOWER SERVICES

Salary by arrangement according to experience but not less than £17,691-£18,983 (pay award pending)

The County Council is seeking an enthusiastic, well qualified and experienced person for the new post of Head of Manpower Services. The successful applicant will be responsible directly to the Chief Executive for the overall co-ordination of personnel policies in this large local authority employing just under 23,000 staff. He/she will head a small central personnel unit and will be expected to work closely with service departments in ensuring that best personnel practices operate throughout the Authority.

The successful applicant will join a dynamic team of officials directly responsible to the Chief Executive and will be expected to make a major contribution to the corporate management of the Authority, through the development of positive personnel policies and practices.

Application forms and further particulars of both the above appointments obtainable from the Chief Executive, Shire Hall, Shire Hall, Reading RG2 8XD. Closing date 18th August 1983.

Berkshire County Council is an equal opportunity employer and all applicants will be considered solely on the basis of suitability for the post irrespective of race, colour, sex, marital status or disability.

Natural Environment Research Council

Information available on the Natural Environment Research Council website: www.nerc.ac.uk

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Davallie

BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax AM: News, sport, traffic, weather and other useful information available to everybody with a television set.

6.30 Breakfast Time: with Selina Scott and Andrew Harvey. Includes news (with Debbie Rita) at 6.30; 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30; 9.00. Weather news at 6.45; 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; Sport at 8.42, 7.18 and 8.16; Keep Fit between 8.45 and 7.00. Television preview (7.15-7.30). Morning Papers (7.32 and 8.32); Doctor (8.30-9.00). Horoscope (9.30-9.45).

9.00 Captain Cavendish: cartoon (7); 9.10 The Whirlybirds (7.35); Jackassory: Rosalind Ayres reads from Frances Hodges Burnet's *The Secret Garden* (7.35). The Amazing Adventures of Morph (9.55). Why Don't You...? Leisure time ideas (7); 10.20 Closedown?

10.35 Cricket: First day's play in the Second Test between England and New Zealand. From Headingley (see also 1.40 and BBC 2 at 2.15, Highlights on BBC 2 at 10.05pm).

1.05 News After Noons: 1.22 Financial Report. And subtitled news: 1.25 Baspause.

1.40 Cricket: The Second Test. More live coverage from Headingley.

4.20 Play School: Jean Watson's story William's Sand Castle (also on BBC 2 at 10.30am); 4.45 Heids episode 17 of this 26-part serial; 5.05 John Crewe's Newsworld; 5.15 We are the Champions: sports contest in Glasgow. Heat five.

5.40 News: 6.00 South East at Six: 6.25 Nationwide: with another of the Exiles in Britain series. Valerie Singleton contrasts the life styles of families of Ugandan Asians and Vietnamese "boat people".

7.00 Holiday Report. Advice from an expert - John Carter.

7.10 Best of the West: Comedy holiday yarn about a plan to hide a shipment of gold in a coffee can.

7.35 Top of the Pops: with Mike Read and Jessie Long.

8.10 Family: More stories about the students at staff in the New York High School for Performing Arts. Tonight, a mediocre actor with a high opinion of himself arrives at the school, seeking help with a charity show.

9.00 News: with Michael Buerk.

9.25 The Life and Times of David Lloyd George: Part three of Elaine Morgan's drama serial about the Welsh politician. Tonight, he becomes President of the Board of Trade, (then Chancellor of the Exchequer), settles a rail strike, and finds himself at the middle of a scandal. With Philip Madoc as the charismatic politician, and Lisbeth Miles as his wife (7).

10.35 Campus: Part 3 of this six-part series about Edinburgh University tonight. Concentrates on those who run the establishment - the principal, the secretary, the rector (David Steel), the Court, the Senate. We are present at an important meeting of the Court to discuss the future of the library and the day nursery.

10.55 Tom Jones News: The Welsh singer's guest is Marie Casanova; 11.10 News.

11.20 The 20th Century Remembered: Lord Hailsham talks to Donald McCormick about his early life, including his struggle for success at the Bar.

11.50 So You Want to Give Up Smoking: Miriam Stoppard shows you how; 12.10 Weather.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 1053kHz/285m: 1089kHz/275m; Radio 2: 693kHz/433m; 909kHz/330m; Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m: VHF: 90-92.5; Radio 4: 200kHz/500m: VHF: 92-95; LBC 1152kHz/261m; VHF: 97.3; Capital: 1548kHz/194m: VHF: 95.8; BBC Radio London 1458kHz/208m: VHF: 94.9; World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

TV-am

6.25 Good Morning Britain with Nick Owen and Anna Dinn. This includes news at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 8.55am; Weather news at 6.45; 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; Sport at 8.42, 7.18 and 8.16; Keep Fit between 8.45 and 7.00. Television preview (7.15-7.30). Morning Papers (7.32 and 8.32); Doctor (8.30-9.00). Horoscope (9.30-9.45).

9.25 That's news headlines. Followed by: Sesame Street: easy learning, with The Muppets; 10.25 Science International: The World of scientific research; 10.35 The Spirit of Malcolm Miller: The story of a famous English Channel; 11.25 World Famous Fairy Tales: The Boy who Cried Wolf, in cartoon form; 11.35 Freestyle: Kiteflying on Blackpool beach (7).

ITV/LONDON

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12.00 Hegerty Haggerty: Story of an air balloon (repeated at 4.00); 12.10 Get up and Go: with Barry Reid; 12.30 The Sullivans: drama serial about Australians.

1.00 News: 1.20 Thames news headlines: 1.30 Emmerdale Farm.

2.00 A Plus: Nigel Kennedy plays Mozart's Violin Concerto No 3, at Thaxted Music Festival; 2.30 Funny Man: Drama serial about showbusiness folk.

2.15 Racing Show: Jumping/Cricket: We see four races from Glorious Goodwood - the 2.30, the 3.05, the 3.40 and the 4.10; In between times, coverage of the European Show Jumping Championships from Hickstead (Includes Part 1 of the St. Ives Preview); the first day's play in the Second Test between England and New Zealand at Headingley.

4.00 Children's TV: Hegerty: 4.15 Victor and Marie: story of a sandcastle; 4.20 On Safari: "Jungle" contest, with dancer Wayne Sleep as guest (7); 4.45 Home: Drama serial set in an Australian community welfare home.

5.15 Young Doctors: Dennis (Chris King) faces a bleak future.

5.45 News: 6.00 Thames area news; 6.30 Help! Dodging Estate Women Studies Group.

6.40 Carry on Laughing: Highlights from these unsophisticated British comedy films.

7.10 I Simply Can't See: A film about a blind boy, and the efforts of his mother to help him overcome his major disadvantage. First programme in a series of six, all about blindness (See Choices).

7.40 Film: The Underground Men (1974) Thriller, with Peter Graves as the private detective whose former boyfriend (John Pugl) is on the run from her husband, seeks his help. Co-starring Jack Klugman, Judith Anderson, Celeste Holm and Jim Hutton. Directed by Paul Wankos.

9.30 European Connections: France: Film about the British freelance journalist Paul Webster who lives and works in Paris. This is first of a series of six films about Britons who have settled in France. (See Choices).

10.00 News from ITN. Followed by Thames news headlines.

10.30 Shelly: The Jobless Shelly (Huw Bennett) is given a lesson in lying by his wife (Belinda Sinclair).

11.00 A Sense of the Past: Graeme Garden is involved in a quest for the traditional food of Britain and for shops where food is sold in the time-honoured way (7).

11.30 Lou Grant: Newspaper drama. Billy Newman (Linda Kelsey) is having trouble with her former husband, as he is doing everything he can to interfere with her work.

12.55 Cleese: Barbara Leigh-Hunt recites a poem by Samuel Taylor Coleridge.

BBC 2

7.10 transmission dates are different in other regions) is a subtle "umbrella" title for six films about blindness, subtle because, in four words, it carries a wealth of meaning. Blind people, it says in effect, are people like everybody else except for the simple fact that they cannot see. The danger lies, however, in that this platitude for granted and failing to understand the importance of the special relationship that ought to exist between the caring sighted and the dependent sightless. Tonight's film, which deals with the heavy burden that has fallen on the young shoulders of Jane Drysdale because of the blindness of her three-year-old son Daniel, brilliantly explores the nature of that special relationship. Initially, there were the

CHOICE

mother's feelings of guilt ("I made him, and didn't make him properly"), and the broken marriage. Now, the bond that unites them is a substitute umbilical cord. David Hodges' film is intelligently compassionate rather than sentimental and I must find space to praise Simon Koffort's camerawork which is sparing in its use of lyricism. When he does resort to it, the effect is most moving.

● **EUROPEAN CONNECTIONS** (ITV, 9.30), another new six-part series beginning tonight also starts promisingly. These are films about Britons who have opted to live and work in France. If nothing else, they serve as useful correctives to the

tourist's belief that it must be as wonderful to earn one's living on the Continent as to spend a holiday over there. Tonight's film is devoted to the daily routine of a freelance journalist, Paul Webster, living with his French wife and three bilingual children in a village on the outskirts of the capital. Newspaper work is not, by nature, romantic, and romanticism is, in any case, hard to find in the adopted world of Paul Webster who clearly sees that a German-type dullness might creep over Paris if the planners go on having their own way.

● **I FOUND YOU'VE NEVER SLEPT IN MINE** (Radio 3, 9.30pm). Jessie Keenan's play about problem girls in an assessment centre, tragic, worrying, funny and (thanks to its Scots characters) sometimes totally incomprehensible.

Paul Webster: European Connections (ITV, 9.30)

TONIGHT'S PROM

7.30 Band: Four Essays for Orchestra: Beethoven: Piano Concerto No 3 in G major; John Lill: Schubert: Symphony No 2 in D major; BBC Philharmonic conducted by Gunther Herbig; Radio 3.

10.00 A Copland Symphony

Music by Aaron Copland, conducted by the composer.

10.45 Music for Harp

Music by Grace Williams, Pierre Farcas, performed by Sophie Williams and Graciela Gómez.

11.10 Hand Orchestra

Part One: Edgar (overture Cockles and Ireland) and Ireland Concerto in E flat).

11.55 Interval Reading

Hand Orchestra: Part Two, Bruckner: The Symphony No 6 in A minor.

12.00 Hand Orchestra

Part Two: The Symphony No 6 in A minor.

1.05 French Piano Music

Ravel, Franck, played by Jean-Philippe Collard. Includes Franck's Prelude, Chorale and Fugue and Ravel's Pavane des escoles nobles.

2.00 Kaleidoscope

- visits the Buxton Festival. Presented by Christopher Bigby who invites us to the festival's highlights, the opening in the festival, Vivian's Griezels and Gounod's La Colombe, and on other attractions inspired by Boccaccio's Decameron, which provides the theme for this year's festival.

2.45 Radio 4

Music by Brian Eno (7.15); News: The Archers; 7.25 Any Answers?

7.40 Four Classic Comedies

1. The School for Scandal; 2. The Merry Wives of Windsor; 3. Love's Labour's Lost; 4. Twelfth Night.

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10.30 The World Tonight

News at Bedtime: 7.15 King of the Castle by Sutton Hill (7.30); 7.25 The Lyric.

11.15 The Financial World Tonight

News: Weather.

12.00 News Weather

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Colombo rioting wrecks 20,000 Tamil businesses

From Michael Hamlyn, Colombo

Smoke from hundreds of shops, offices, warehouses and homes blew idly over Colombo yesterday. Any business, any house belonging to or occupied by a Tamil has been attacked by gangs of goondas (hooligans) and the resulting destruction looks like London after a heavy night's attention from the Luftwaffe.

The sharp smell of destruction fills the nostrils and the roads beneath the feet crunched with broken glass. Cars and lorries lie at ungainly angles across the footways.

In Pettah, the old commercial heart of the city, row after row of sari boutiques, electronic

The sharp smell of destruction fills the nostrils and the roads beneath the feet crunched with broken glass. Cars and lorries lie at ungainly angles. 9

dealers, rice sellers, car parts stores, lie shattered and scarred. The ashes and effluvia of racial hatred spill fast into the roadway.

Last night, to prevent a further recurrence of the three nights of mayhem, a curfew was enforced with rigorous discipline. In the town centre every street corner was manned with steel-helmeted troops.

Further out, enforcement of the curfew was more difficult and young curfew-breakers popped across the road and in and out of alleyways like quicksilver. Those who were caught were made to put their hands on their heads and spin round in circles for five or 10 minutes until they fell with dizziness and were allowed to stagger off.

Government officials yesterday estimated that 20,000 business and declared that there was a pattern of organization and planning in the rioting and looting. They also admitted that the disturbances had spread to the central hill town of Kandy, and to a smaller town closer to Colombo called Compole.

The violence got under way late on Sunday after news spread of the deaths of 13 soldiers in a terrorist attack in the north. Plans to bury the victims in a mass grave in the main cemetery of Colombo caused a crowd to gather.

The crowd became hostile.

The first Tamil shops and

premises attacked were near the cemetery.

The following morning the terror reached a peak. Families left on their own while their menfolk were at work were invaded by hostile gangs demanding money and stealing.

People who had lived happily with their neighbours for years and whose only crime was that they spoke a different language and worshipped a Hindu god were suddenly dispossessed. Their homes and furnishings were burnt and tossed into the street.

The imposition of the curfew at 2 pm that day brought a little relief, but not much. The curfew was supposed to be in full effect all day on Tuesday but that did not prevent further homes and businesses suffering.

By yesterday it seemed that the crowd's fury had been slaked. The curfew was relaxed from 5 am but imposed at 4 pm.

According to an announcement yesterday the curfew will be lifted between 5 am and 2 pm today and tomorrow but on Saturday and Sunday it will remain in force all day.

Tamil families have taken refuge in six refugee camps around the city, mainly in school buildings, where they are protected by armed guards.

Unofficial estimates put the number of dead in the three days of rioting at more than 100.

One of the principal reasons for Britain's delay in granting independence to its former

6 People who had lived happily with their neighbours for years and whose only crime was that they spoke a different language and worshipped a Hindu god were suddenly disposed of. 9

colony was because of fears that the majority would tyrannize the minority Tamils.

But the majority Sinhalas speakers feel that they are threatened by 40 million Tamil speakers in India. They feel it is their language and their civilization which is under potential attack.

● Holidays hit: The Association of British Travel Agents is advising its members to postpone package holiday flights to Sri Lanka

Tourists return, page 6



Shopping spree: Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother during a visit to Sandringham Flower Show yesterday accompanied by the Duchess of Kent. The Queen Mother spent £20.45 at the show.

£670m cuts total revealed

Continued from page 1

announced record profits, it is to repay £43m to the Exchequer this year instead of £34m, and the Central Electricity Generating Board and the area electricity boards for England and Wales must repay £418m instead of £406m.

Mr Rees said to a Conservative backbencher that there would be no justification for any price increases by nationalised industries.

Mr Shore accused the Government of indulging in one more exercise in inept and brutal surgery.

Among the cuts confirmed are: defence, £240m; health (£England), £108m; the arts £3.5m, and among the smaller but most sensitive programmes cuts of £500,000 each in provision for the British Council and the BBC's external services.

Savings in expenditure on law and order and the protective services, including prisons, treatment of offenders and civil defence, total £10.8m. Expenditure by the Northern Ireland departments is reduced by £11.9m.

The TUC General Council yesterday set in motion the disciplinary process which will end in the NGA's suspension or

FT gives up hope of NGA negotiations

Continued from page 1

They are being asked to signify by the end of next week whether they will cooperate with the company in this plan. Meanwhile, plans to restart the FT's European operation will be suspended.

Mr George Jerrom, national officer of the NGA, who attended yesterday's disciplinary hearing at the TUC, reacted sharply to the company's move last night.

"If the company is intent on that course of action, with whatever agreement they receive, it will lead to a confrontation outside the area of the FT and every other newspaper proprietor should be aware of the repercussions of such action," he said.

This veiled threat of an industry-wide stoppage will probably have an effect on the responses of the unions the FT wants to bring into its republishing plan. Members of other unions at Bracken House are understood to be reluctant to join the exercise at this stage.

Print union leaders have been given a week to accept the "advice" of the TUC and if they continue their defiance they will be brought before the General Council again on August 4 to face suspension from the labour movement.

Mr Murray swung the vote yesterday by telling union leaders - "and which of you has not been in my office asking for help?" - that he would advocate his personal peacemaking role in industrial disputes if they failed to support him in the present crisis.

Mr Murray's written reply to the TUC said: "Rather than pay with the legal proceedings within the framework of the Act may damage the effective operation of the Stock Exchange, which remains essential to the working of our economy. Accordingly, the Government would wish to see the matter settled out of court."

The chairman of the Stock

Pay review penalizes strikers

Continued from page 1

David Williams, general secretary of COHSE, with 140,000 nurses as members, said: "The Government is to deny the right to take industrial action to those half a million people."

Nupe, which has a membership of 90,000 nurses, added that it was "very surprised strings had been attached".

Only the Royal College of Nursing, representing 22,000 nurses, said that it welcomed the document wholeheartedly and the fact that it is to be implemented immediately.

In her written reply Mrs Thatcher said that Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, would be establishing the review body "without delay".

It would advise the Prime Minister annually on pay with effect from April 1984 and would concern nursing staff, midwives, health visitors, physiotherapists, radiographers, remedial gymnasts, occupational therapists, orthopists, chiropodists, dieticians and related grades in the National Health Service.

Frank Johnson in the Commons

Helping hand for good relations

Mr Cecil Parkinson, the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, yesterday arranged an armistice for what his party has traditionally regarded as Britain's oldest ally, the Stock Exchange.

There was a great deal of it from the benches opposite him for half an hour. Mr Parkinson dealt with it with a rather impressive mastery of the formidable complex, and indeed, formidably, boring subject. He tended to point out that a large number of bodies and activities were excluded from the operation of various Acts, including unions, his own trade of accountancy, and that of Mr Archer, who is a barrister.

A figure who presented greater difficulty for Mr Parkinson was the member for Halewood, Mr John Stokes, of the Extreme-Responsible wing of the party. He seemed rather worried about what Mr Parkinson was doing. He urged the minister to remember "that in the past the Tory Party has always preferred the landed interest to the moneyed interest of the Whigs".

In glossy Mr Parkinson and martial Mr Stokes, there was an irrevocable clash of styles. History, as Mr Parkinson modestly implied in his reply, is not his strong suit. In fact, his strong suit is always his suit. Yesterday he wore a fabulously cut medium-grey creation, as opposed to Mr Stokes' darker, traditionalist ensemble.

Then again, the only thing that Mr Parkinson is likely to know about the Whigs is that his more envious colleagues have presumably accused him of wearing one - so youthful and superbly-barbered is his growth.

On the whole, the new Tory members were not to be found on the Stokes wing of the party on this issue, since many of them manage to combine both the landed and moneyed interest. Not that this makes any easier the question of who exactly they are, even though the Parliament is over a month old. "My Er. Er." cried the Speaker yesterday when calling one of them to put a question. When no name issued from the Chair, the member said: "Yes". And he went on to put his question. At least we all assumed he was a member. But you never know with some of these Whigs who seem to be wandering in off the streets

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh attend a reception to mark the 75th anniversary of the Order of Friendship of the City of London, Guildhall, 6.30.

Princess Anne opens the cancer scanner at Broomehill Hospital, Chelmsford, 11; visits Brivis Limited, Chelmsford, 2; opens the Essex Autistic Society's new centre at Peldon Old Rectory, Peldon, Essex, 3.30.

Princess Margaret, President of the Girl Guides Association, visits

the International Camp at Coed-y-bryn, South Glamorgan, 2.30.

Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester attends The Royal Tournament at Earls Court Stadium, London, 2.20.

New exhibitions

Humberstone print competition entries (until Aug 14); and National Art Collections Fund anniversary exhibitions works acquired with the aid of the Fund (until Sept 11); both at Usher Gallery, Lindon Road, Lincoln; Mon to Sat 10 to 5.30, Sun 2.30 to 5.

Photographs from the collections of The Duke of Norfolk, Mappin Art Gallery, Weston Park, Sheffield, Mon to Sat 10 to 6, Sun 2 to 6, (until Aug 10).

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the International Camp at Coed-y-bryn, South Glamorgan, 2.30.

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Exhibitions in progress

European and American Art, Scottish National Gallery of Modern Art, Inverleith House, Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh, Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; (until Sept 25).

Great American Prints, Whistler to Warhol, Whitworth Art Gallery, Whitworth Park, Manchester, Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Thurs 10 to 9, closed Sun (until Sept 10).

Wardrobe fashions, 1946-1983, Cliffe Castle, Spring Gardens Lane, Keighley, Tues to Sun 10 to 5, closed Mon; (until Sept 11).

Virgin in Britain: books and graphics, in Somerset County Museum, Taunton Castle, Mon to Sat 10 to 5, closed Sun; (until Sept 25).

Bearbeit, Potter exhibition (until Nov 6); and The Last of the Bedouin in Jordan (until Aug 7); both at Abbot Hall Art Gallery, Kendal, Cumbria; Mon to Fri 10.30 to 5.30; Sat and Sun 2 to 5.

Grandmother's Wardrobe fashions, 1946-1983, Cliffe Castle, Spring Gardens Lane, Keighley, Tues to Sun 10 to 5, closed Mon; (until Sept 11).

Virgil in Britain: books and graphics, in Somerset County Museum, Taunton Castle, Mon to Sat 10 to 5, closed Sun; (until Sept 25).

British Pottery exhibition (until Nov 6); and The Last of the Bedouin in Jordan (until Aug 7); both at Abbot Hall Art Gallery, Kendal, Cumbria; Mon to Fri 10.30 to 5.30; Sat and Sun 2 to 5.

Organ recital by John Scott, Chester Cathedral, 1.10.

Organ recital by Christopher Saward, Jesus College Chapel, Cambridge, 1.10.

Concert by Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, Cherry Hinton Hall, Cambridge, 7.30.

Deaths: Thomas Crosswell, Earl of Essex, executed on Tower Hill, 1540; Abraham Cowley, poet, Chertsey, Surrey, 1667; Antonio Vivaldi, Venice, 1741; Jean Sebastian Bach, Leipzig, 1750; Sir Moses Montefiore, philanthropist, Ramsgate, 1855. Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia, 1914.

General

Watch the Birdie: events for children aged 8 and above, Royal Scottish Museum, Chambers Street, Edinburgh, 11.

Anniversaries

Births: Gerard Manley Hopkins, Stratford, Essex, 1844; Beatrix Potter, London, 1866; Leonida Massine, dancer and choreographer, (new style Aug 91), Moscow, 1896.

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